

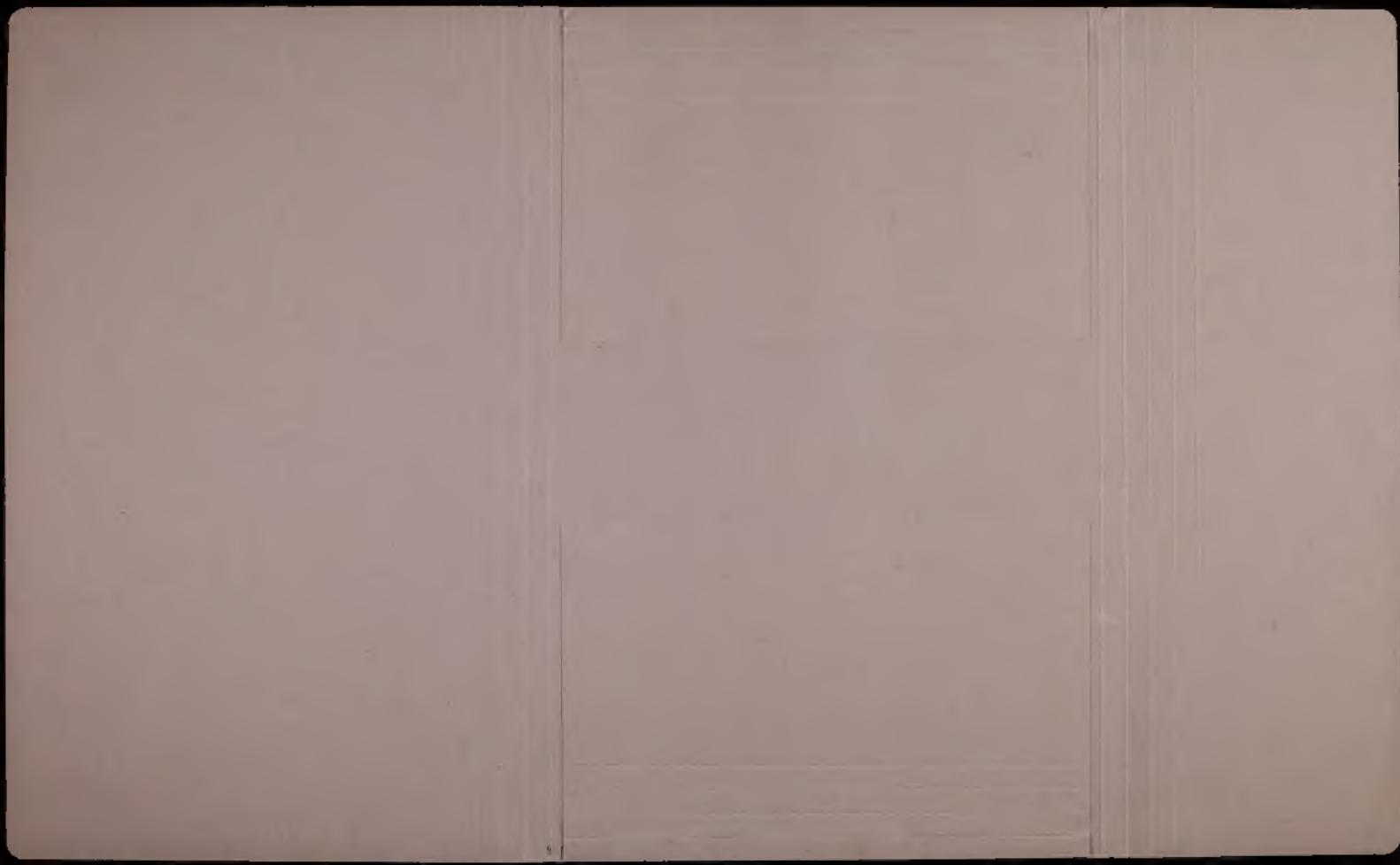
F.O.

371

CLOSED
UNTIL

1992

159145



1961

V

North and East African Department

SUDAN

V S 1821/41

FROM FO Minute
Mr J.G.S. Beith,

CONFIDENTIAL

No.

Dated

Received

Aug. 9.
Aug. 10.

SUBJECT:

Sudan Refugees -

Agrees that refugees should be kept
in Uganda under stricter surveillance.

The Sudan Govt should not yet
be informed of DENG's whereabouts.

References

MINUTES

Qme
17/8

(Printing Instructions)

159145

(Outward Action)

td) Khartoum, 910, 9/8
cc) J. Stanhope, C.O. 10/8.

(Action
completed)

Ally.
27/9/61

(Main Indexed)

9/11/62

CONFIDENTIAL



SUDANESE REFUGEES IN UGANDA

It will be remembered that the Lord Privy Seal wrote to
Flag A Lord Perth on July 27 expressing concern at the escape of
one of these refugees, William Deng, and asking if the
Governor of Uganda could be requested to take certain
measures which would enable us to return a reasonably
satisfactory answer to the expected protest from the Sudanese.

Flag B 2. Colonial Office telegram No. 273 to Uganda shows that Lord
Perth accepted all the points made by the Lord Privy Seal. The
Governor has now replied (Uganda telegram to Colonial Office

Flag C No. 193). He confirms that Deng is in Addis Ababa, and
suggests that there are four possible courses of action for deal-
ing with the remaining refugees:

- (a) to return them to the Sudan;
- (b) to place them in an internment camp;
- (c) to treat them more or less as at present, but with stricter
surveillance;
- (d) to remove them all from Uganda.

The Governor clearly believes that course (c) is the only
practicable one. I agree.

Flag D 3. Meanwhile Mr. Brenchley at Khartoum has asked for authority
to inform the Sudanese that the presence of Deng in Ethiopia
is now confirmed. I think that, unless he is under pressure from
the Sudanese, he should not impart this news until he is able
to make a balanced statement setting out, not only the unhappy
facts about Deng's activities, but also the measures that are
being taken to prevent similar activities in the future. I submit
a draft telegram accordingly.

4. Colonial Office concur.

John Beith
(J.G.S. Beith)
August 9, 1961.

Copy
Lord Privy Seal
Mr. Thomas

CONFIDENTIAL

all
9/8

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

Registry
No.

Top Secret
Secret
Confidential
Restricted
Open

AJMC
JGSB
9/8

Draft.

Telegram to:—

KHARTOUM

No.

(Date)

And to:—

Repeat to:—

Gov. Uganda Flag D
Gov. Tanganyika

En Clair.
Code
Cypher

Distribution: Flag E
Dept.

NEAD
U.N. Dept.
I.P.D.
I.R.D.
News
Copies to:—

Mr. Stacpoole,
Colonial Office.

Date and time (G.M.T.) telegram should
reach addressee(s)

(Date)

Despatched

EMERGENCY
IMMEDIATE
PRIORITY
ROUTINE
with
without
DEFERRED

priority

[Security classification
—if any]

CONFIDENTIAL

[Codeword—if any]

Address to

KHARTOUM

telegram No.

910

(date)

918

repeated for information to ^{personal} Governor^s Uganda ^{and} ~~(Personal)~~
Governor, Tanganyika ~~(Personal)~~.

Your tel. No. 609 [of Aug. 8: Sudanese
Refugees in Uganda].

Provided the Governor agrees, I have no
objection to your passing this information to
the Sudanese. ^{But} [I should prefer it to be done in
the context of a balanced statement of the
present position.

2. You will be receiving by the bag which
left yesterday a letter from Beith enclosing
a copy of Colonial Office tel. No. 273
to Uganda and setting out our views on what might
be said to the Sudanese if the points made in
that tel. were accepted by the Governor. In
effect the third alternative described in
Uganda tel. No. 193 is in line with our
instructions and seems the only practicable
course open to us. In brief, we should have to
tell the Sudanese that Deng had escaped and was
now in Ethiopia, that we were very sorry about
this but there was no way of getting him back,
that we were tightening up the security

/arrangements

1240
9/8/61

arrangements on the other refugees (you could give details) and had given them a stern warning in writing of the possible consequences if they broke the terms of their permits.

3. I shall be glad of your comments before you take action with the Sudanese Govt.

MD
9/8

Dist. to: —

NEAD.

U.N. Dept.

I. P. D.

I. R. D.

News Dept.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO KHARTOUM

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL
DISTRIBUTION

No. 910

August 9, 1961

D. 3.46 p.m. August 9, 1961

CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to Khartoum telegram No. 910 of August 9.

Repeated for information Personal to:-

Governors, Uganda and Tanganyika

Your telegram No. 609 [of August 8: Sudanese Refugees in Uganda].

Provided the Governor agrees, I have no objection to your passing this information to the Sudanese. But I should prefer it to be done in the context of a balanced statement of the present position.

2. You will be receiving by the bag which left yesterday a letter from Beith enclosing a copy of Colonial Office telegram No. 273 to Uganda and setting out our views on what might be said to the Sudanese if the points made in that telegram were accepted by the Governor. In effect the third alternative described in Uganda telegram No. 193 is in line with our instructions and seems the only practicable course open to us. In brief, we should have to tell the Sudanese that Deng had escaped and was now in Ethiopia, that we were very sorry about this but there was no way of getting him back, that we were tightening up the security arrangements on the other refugees (you could give details) and had given them a stern warning in writing of the possible consequences if they broke the terms of their permits.

3. I shall be glad of your comments before you take action with the Sudanese Government.

DISTRIBUTED TO:

N.E.A.D.
United Nations Department
Information Policy Department

Information Research Department
News Department

CONFIDENTIAL

SSSSS

1961

V

North and East African Department

SUDAN

VS1821/42.

FROM The Earl of Perth
to the Lord Privy Seal

CONFIDENTIAL

No.
Dated Aug. 1.
Received Aug. 11.

SUBJECT:

Sudan Refugees -
Expresses concern over DENG's escape -
Encloses copy of tel. No 273 to Uganda
about measures to be taken to prevent
further escapes.

References

139/G
133. 140.

MINUTES

Reply now rec'd. See - 140. *Agree*
4/8

(Printing Instructions)

(Outward Action)

Off Earl of Perth, from
the Lord Privy Seal
8/8.

(Action completed)

W/Sher

(Main Indexed)

9/11/62



*1. Lord Privy Seal
2. H.C. African Dept
for diff reply please
H.1.6.*

COLONIAL OFFICE,

THE CHURCH HOUSE,

GREAT SMITH STREET, S.W.1.

1st August, 1961.

Dear Ted VS1821/39/9

Thank you for your letter of the 27th July about the Sudanese refugees and William Deng in particular.

I am extremely sorry that this should have happened. I agree with all you say in your letter and a telegram (copy enclosed) has gone off to the Governor of Uganda accordingly. I hope that when we have his reply it will be possible for you to give the Ambassador in Khartoum rather more detailed material than was suggested in paragraph 4 of Uganda telegram personal No. 180.

Yours ever

David

VS1821/33

The Rt. Hon. Edward Heath, M.B.E., M.P.

VS1821/36(A)

COPY TELEGRAM

NO. 273

TO: GOVERNOR, UGANDA

REPEATED TO: GOVERNOR,
TANGANYIKA

Immediate

Priority

CONFIDENTIAL AND PERSONAL

My telegram personal No. 263. Deng.

I am disturbed about several aspects of this matter. It is virtually certain that the Sudan Government will protest about breach of terms of permit and failure to keep him under surveillance. Subject to your urgent comments, I should like to suggest that we could definitely inform the Sudanese, if they protest, as follows. Every effort is being made to trace Deng; all the men have been given a final warning that any attempt to stir up publicity or to leave the country would result in their immediate return to Sudan; and that the watch on all of them ~~was~~ been tightened up. If you agree grateful if appropriate action could be taken and if, in addition, you would indicate in as much detail as possible how surveillance can be improved. For example, unless this has already been arranged, could men be required to report to police daily instead of weekly. I am sure that our best chance of cooling Sudanese feelings is to give as much detail as is appropriate about measures being taken.

2. I fully realise, of course, that if Deng is located outside Uganda it will not be easy to return him either to Uganda or Sudan. In this connection grateful to know if Governor, Tanganyika can suggest how this could be handled if he is in fact located in Tanganyika.

3. In view of political importance of this matter generally, I trust that you will be able to keep me fully and promptly informed of any further untoward events concerning these men. If any further political activities should take place and happen to become known to Sudanese before H.M. Government are even aware that anything untoward has happened they are not likely to place much confidence on our renewed assurance.

4. Grateful also if you would telegraph terms and conditions of permit; and in addition terms of final warning I trust you will now make in light of above. I suggest that this should be in writing as well as orally and should warn against taking part in any political activities, attempting to leave the country without your permission and breaking any of the other terms of the permit.

.....

EAF 430/671/02

1st August, 1961.

Thank you for your letter of the 27th July about the Sudanese refugees and William Eng in particular.

I am extremely sorry that this should have happened. I agree with all you say in your letter and a telegram (copy enclosed) has gone off to the Governor of Uganda accordingly. I hope that when we have his reply it will be possible for you to give the Ambassador in Khartoum rather more detailed material than was suggested in paragraph 4 of Uganda telegram personal No. 180.

(Sgd) PERTH

The Rt. Hon. Edward Heath, M.P., M.P.

COPY TELEGRAM

NO. 273

TO: GOVERNOR, UGANDA

REPEATED TO: GOVERNOR,
TANGANYIKA

Immediate

Priority

CONFIDENTIAL AND PERSONAL

My telegram personal No. 263. Deng.

I am disturbed about several aspects of this matter. It is virtually certain that the Sudan Government will protest about breach of terms of permit and failure to keep him under surveillance. Subject to your urgent comments, I should like to suggest that we could definitely inform the Sudanese, if they protest, as follows. Every effort is being made to trace Deng and the men have been given a final warning that any attempt to stir up publicity or to leave the country would result in their immediate return to Sudan; and that the watch on all of them has been tightened up. If you agree grateful if appropriate action could be taken and if, in addition, you would indicate in as much detail as possible how surveillance can be improved. For example, unless this has already been arranged, could men be required to report to police daily instead of weekly. I am sure that our best chance of cooling Sudanese feelings is to give as much detail as is appropriate about measures being taken.

2. I fully realise, of course, that if Deng is located outside Uganda it will not be easy to return him either to Uganda or Sudan. In this connection grateful to know if Governor, Tanganyika can suggest how this could be handled if he is in fact located in Tanganyika.

3. In view of political importance of this matter generally, I trust that you will be able to keep me fully and promptly informed of any further untoward events concerning these men. If any further political activities should take place and happen to become known to Sudanese before H.M. Government are even aware that anything untoward has happened they are not likely to place much confidence on our renewed assurance.

4. Grateful also if you would telegraph terms and conditions of permit; and in addition terms of final warning I trust you will now make in light of above. I suggest that this should be in writing as well as orally and should warn against taking part in any political activities, attempting to leave the country without your permission and breaking any of the other terms of the permit.

.....

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Registry
No.

Top Secret.
Secret.
Confidential.
Restricted.
Open.

Draft. Letter

To:

Lord North

From:

Lord Privy Seal

There is a letter from the
about the same in the.

You have met our points most
correctly as I am very grateful.

I look forward to the Governor's
reply.

Ref 48.

Rumney
4/8

FOREIGN OFFICE,

August 8, 1961.

VS 1821/42

Thank you for your letter of August 1, about the bird case in Uganda. You have met our points most generously and I am very grateful.

I look forward to the Governor's reply.



The Right Honourable
The Earl of Perth,
Colonial Office,
The Church House,
Great Smith Street,
S.W.1.

1961

V

North and East African Department

SUDAN

V.S 1821/43.

FROM Uganda to
Colonial Office.

SECRET

No. 205(S & P)

Dated Aug. 12.

Received Aug. 15.

SUBJECT:

Sudan Refugees. -
Father SATUANINO has escaped to
Dar-es-Salaam.

References

/46.

MINUTES

A) C.O. to Uganda (commil) IP 285.
Aug. 14.

See submission at -/46

Ryne
21/8

(Printing Instructions)

(Outward Action)

B) Uganda to C.O. (commil) - 210. Aug. 17
(initialled within)

(Action
completed)

(Main Indexed)

[Signature]
24/8/61

[Signature]
21/8/62

Wellenell!
INWARD TELEGRAM

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

FROM UGANDA (Sir F. Crawford)

Cypher (O.T.P.) D. 12th August, 1961
R. 12th " " "

23.59 hrs.

IMMEDIATE
SECRET AND PERSONAL
PERSONAL NO. 205.

15 AUG 1961
NS1821/43

Addressed to S. of S.
Repeated to Governor, Tanganyika
" " H.M. Ambassador Khartoum, Personal No. 34.
(S. of S. please pass to Khartoum).

My telegram Personal No. 193.

Sudanese Refugees.

I regret to inform you that, according to information given me yesterday by Apostolic Delegate Mgr. Del Mestri, Father Saturnino has succeeded in escaping from surveillance here and has made his way to Dar es Salaam. I understand that he was interviewed by Archbishop Maranta there on 3rd August or 4th August, that he appeared submissive to ecclesiastical authority and told the Archbishop that he had twice received warnings while in Uganda that he might be kidnapped and taken to the Sudan and had, therefore, thought it wise to escape while the going was good. There is a suggestion that Nyerere himself may know about his presence in Dar es Salaam as he appeared to show some embarrassment when the Apostolic Delegate discussed the matter with him recently.

2. Yesterday I discussed the position of Father Saturnino with the Apostolic Delegate, who is as anxious as we are to neutralize him and separate him from other refugees, because of damage which he fears their activities could cause to relations between Catholic and other Christian missions in Equatoria and the Sudanese Government.

3. In these new circumstances I suggest that, if you and the Governor of Tanganyika agree, the best course now is to regularise Saturnino's immigration status to enable him to remain in Tanganyika on an undertaking - that the Apostolic Delegate assures me they would be willing to give - that mission authorities there will ensure that he is fully employed on pastoral duties and under effective ecclesiastical discipline. (You will recollect that when I discussed the matter with you and Foreign Office officials in London in June, it was thought that some such solution as this would be best). Any move to arrest Father Saturnino and deport him from Tanganyika would undoubtedly give rise to an outcry and the sort of publicity which everyone wishes to avoid. I hope, therefore, that the Tanganyika authorities will be able to refrain from any such action arising from his present irregular immigration status until you have indicated to us all what you now consider to be the best course.

/4.

SECRET

SECRET

4. I gather that Deng was also interviewed by the Archbishop in Dar es Salaam on the 11th July. He has since been writing from Addis Ababa to certain people here, urging them to form a party to be known as Mawaju under the guise of a social organisation but in fact a clandestine movement pledged to separation from Southern Sudan and had appointed Father Saturnino as party leader for Uganda. The Apostolic Delegate is most anxious that all connections between Father Saturnino and Deng should be severed.

5. I shall be discussing the problem of Sudanese refugees generally with Brenohley, who will be visiting Entebbe in 10 days' time. If as I understand, Brenohley will also be visiting Nairobi the Apostolic Delegate also would like to meet him there.

(Copies sent to Foreign Office for repetition to Khartoum).

Copy sent to:-

Foreign Office - Mr. Craig.

SECRET

SECRET

OUTWARD TELEGRAM
FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

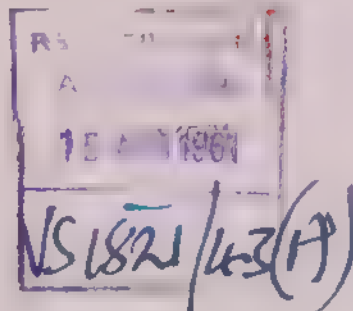
TO UGANDA (Sir F. Crawford)

Cypher (O.T.P.)

BAF 430/671/02

Sent 14th August, 1961 19.30 hrs.

IMMEDIATE
SECRET AND PERSONAL
PERSONAL NO. 285



Addressed to Governor, Uganda
Repeated to O.A.G., Tanganyika, Personal No. 375
" " H.M. Ambassador, Khartoum

Your telegram Personal No. 205.

Sudanese Refugees.

It is unfortunate that Saturnino has anticipated our thoughts about moving him to Tanganyika and in view of his relative importance compared with other refugees Sudan Government will no doubt be severely critical.

2. Subject to advice from Khartoum and depending upon outcome of your forthcoming talks with Brenchley, it seems at first sight that best course is for Saturnino now to be neutralised under ecclesiastical discipline in Tanganyika provided Governor of Tanganyika agrees. But my immediate concern is that the plans you discussed in London for Saturnino may be frustrated if he moves on again. I should be grateful therefore if Governor of Tanganyika could arrange for him to be kept under close surveillance, and if possible prevent him from leaving Tanganyika.

3. This makes it all the more urgent to remind remaining refugees in Uganda that they must not indulge in political activities. This might be brought home to them more forcibly if they are required to give a written undertaking to this effect with a declaration that they will not attempt to leave the Protectorate without permission, on the understanding that failure to give such an undertaking would render them liable to repatriation. Grateful to learn whether you would see any difficulty in following this course.

(Copies sent to Foreign Office for repetition to Khartoum)

Copy sent to:-

Foreign Office - Mr. A. J. M. Craig

(Cost of telegram £16 Os. 10d.)

SECRET

SECRET

INWARD TELEGRAM

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

FROM UGANDA (Sir F. Crawford)

Cypher (O.T.P.)

D. 17th August, 1961.

R. 17th " " 23.30 hrs.

SECRET AND PERSONAL
PERSONAL NO. 210

Addressed to S. of S.

Repeated " Governor Tanganyika
Ambassador Khartoum
(S. of S. please pass)
Personal No. 37.

— VS1821/43(A) — N/
Your telegram Personal No. 285, Khartoum telegram No. 49 and
and Tanganyika telegram Personal No. 100.

Sudanese Refugees.

It would be perfectly feasible to obtain written undertakings as suggested in paragraph 3 of your telegram Personal No. 285 but I am reluctant to make threats which could not be carried out. As indicated in my telegram Personal No. 193 I do not consider repatriations are now practicable. This proposal however awaits discussion with Brenchley together with the other matters raised in his telegram No. 49.

2. I am most grateful for action taken in Tanganyika over Saturnino.

3. I have no (repeat no) reason to suppose that the Apostolic delegate was privy to Saturnino's escape.

(Copies sent to Foreign Office for repetition to Khartoum)

Copy sent to:-

Foreign Office - Mr. A.J.M. Craig

SECRET

RECEIVED
ARCHIVE
21 AUG 1961

VS1821/43(B)

Am
24/8

CONFIDENTIAL
FROM KHARTOUM TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Cypher/OTP

VS1821/44

Mr. Branchley
No. 622
August 11, 1961

DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION

D. 5.01 p.m. August 11, 1961
R. 7.18 p.m. August 11, 1961

CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 622 of August 11.
Repeated for information Personal for Governor Uganda
and Saving Personal for Governor Tanganyika

Your telegram No. 910: Sudanese Refugees.

I have recently, on instruction (Beith's letter VS1821/29 July 10), been avoiding raising with the Sudanese the general question of refugees in Uganda. Hence my proposal to confine information to Deng. If I put in balanced statement of the position on the lines of your telegram under reference I can hardly avoid stating that Her Majesty's Government in consultation with Government of Uganda (or vice versa) have decided not to return refugees. Sudanese Note on this subject dated May 20 (copied to Department with our 1591 May 22) still awaits answer.

2. The other difficulty I see is over the word "possible" in last sentence of your paragraph 2. In the light of this word and of Entebbe telegram Personal 193 to the Colonial Office, am I to take it that even if the refugees still in Uganda broke the terms of their permits their return to the Sudan would not be certain and that paragraph 2 of your telegram 192 of February 16 is to that extent outdated? You will recall that categorical assurance based upon this paragraph was given to the Sudan Government in writing by Sir R. Parkes.

3. I appreciate the difficulty caused by the changed constitutional position in Uganda. Would procedure now be that, in the event of any refugee misbehaving his case would be referred to the Uganda Government and decision would depend on its African members? If so, it would be helpful to this Embassy if I can tell the Sudan Government that responsibility in this matter now lies with their African "brothers" and not with the British "colonialists". Perhaps the Governor of Uganda would comment on this point.

/4.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Khartoum telegram No. 622 to Foreign Office

- 2 -

4. In answering the question in local Press on reply to Mr. Wall's question [grp. undec.] in the Commons on August 1 Sudanese Minister of the Interior "emphasized that the Government was assured that those ten [sic] refugees had not and would not exercise any activities against the State". I conclude he has not yet heard of Deng's letter to the Daily Nation.

Foreign Office please pass Saving Personal to Governor Tanganyika as my telegram No. 11.

[Copy sent to Telegraph Section C.O. for repetition Saving to Tanganyika.]

DISTRIBUTED TO:

N.E.A.D.

United Nations Department

Information Policy Department

Information Research Department

News Department

XXXXX

CONFIDENTIAL

1961

V

North and East African Department

SUDAN

VS 1821/4-5

FROM

Mr Brenchley,
Khartoum

SUBJECT:

Sudan Refugees. -

Escape of Father Saturnino to

Dar-es-Salaam.

No.

636.

Dated

Aug. 14.

Received

Aug. 15.

Discusses the problem of approaching
the Sudan Govt. after the escapes.

References

43

129

MINUTES

See submission at -/46.

ful.
2/3

(Printing Instructions)

(Outward Action)

(Action
completed)

(Main Indexed)

Alb
29/9/61

9/11/62

CONFIDENTIAL

15 AUG 1961

FROM KHARTOUM TO FOREIGN OFFICE

WJ1821/45

Cypher/OTP

FOREIGN OFFICE AND
WHITE HOUSE DISTRIBUTION

Mr. Brenchley

No. 636

August 14, 1961

D: 6.56 p.m. August 14, 1961

R: 7.13 p.m. August 14, 1961

IMMEDIATE

CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 636 of August 14.

Repeated for information to:

Governor Uganda (Personal)

Governor Tanganyika (Personal)

WJ1821/43

Governor Uganda's Personal telegram No. 205 of August 12
to Colonial Office: Sudanese refugees.

I am afraid this new escape may lead the Sudan Government to suspect our good faith in this matter. On February 18, Sir R. Parkes assured them "the Governor of Uganda is confident that he can prevent refugees leaving Uganda." Yet [? grp. omitted] seven refugees about whom they have approached us two have now escaped, and these the two most dangerous from the Sudanese point of view.

29
2. As regards Saturnino, a transfer to Tanganyika organized by the authorities of Uganda and Tanganyika, and of which Sudan Government had been officially informed in advance would have been one thing. An escape there in which we acquiesced is a good deal harder to put across. I note also that while Beith's letter of July 10 spoke of Saturnino entering a seminary to engage in research, the Governor now speaks of "pastoral duties" for him. I suggest that if it is decided that he must be allowed to remain in Tanganyika it should at least be on condition that he is well cloistered. It is difficult to see why any greater reliance should be placed on assurances which he may give to remain there than on those he has already given and broken.

CONFIDENTIAL

15 AUG 1961

CONFIDENTIAL

Khartoum telegram No. 636 to Foreign Office

- 2 -

3. From the point of view of this post, however, I can only recommend that the warning already communicated to Saturnino of the possible consequences of breaking his permit should be put into force by his apprehension and return to the Sudan. I see no other way of restoring our credit with the Sudan Government and no other way of persuading converted refugees that warnings are seriously intended. Such action would also tend to inhibit the flow of further Southern Sudanese refugees to Uganda.

4. I should be glad to meet the Apostolic delegate, but it would be helpful to know before I do so whether the Governor thinks him involved in the plotting of the Saturnino escape. From the enclosure to Beith's letter of July 10 it seems he has wanted to get Saturnino to Dar-es-Salaam for some time.. His complicity would explain why, despite arrangements in paragraph 6 of the Governor's Personal telegram No. 193 the first information of the two's escape seems to have come from the Apostolic delegate.

Foreign Office pass Immediate to Governors of Uganda and Tanganyika Nos. 49 and 90.

[Copy sent to Tel Section C.O. for
repetition to Uganda and Tanganyika.]

ADVANCE COPIES:

Private Secretary
Sir R. Stevens
Head of N.E.A.D.

0-0-0-0

CONFIDENTIAL

1961

V

North and East African Department

SUDAN

VS 1821/46.

FROM F.O. Minute
Mr H.F.I. Smith.

CONFIDENTIAL

No.

Dated Aug. 16.

Received Aug. 17.

SUBJECT:

Sudan Refugees. -
Escape of Father SATURNINO and DWG.
Question of how the Sudan Govt
should be informed.

References

MINUTES

See written

(Printing Instructions)

(Outward Action)

1 cc) K. Wootton, 948, Aug 16.
cc) K. Wootton, C.O. 17/8
1 cc) K. Wootton, 949, 16/8

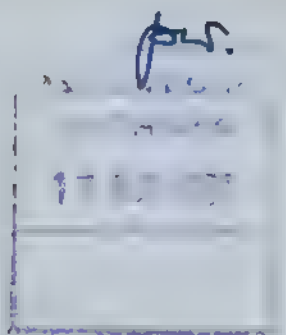
(Action
completed)

27/9/61

(Main Indexed)

9/11/61

CONFIDENTIAL



Sudanese Refugees in Uganda

We have been discussing with Khartoum exactly how and when to pass on to the Sudanese news about recent developments in this problem (Foreign Office telegram No.910 and Khartoum telegrams Nos.609 and 622). In the middle of this exchange comes the news (Uganda telegram to Colonial Office No.205) that a second refugee has escaped surveillance. This time it is Father Saturnino, possibly the most important of the bunch, who has got away to Tanganyika.

2. Some aspects of this escape are difficult to understand. Despite the request sent in Colonial Office telegram No.273 to the Governor on July 31 to ensure that the refugees reported daily, Saturnino's presence in Tanganyika was not known to the Governor until August 12, although it is now clear that he was there by August 3 or 4. Furthermore, it seems possible that the Apostolic Delegate may have played some part in the game. Mr. Brenchley is rightly upset(Khartoum telegram No.636). The situation is now thoroughly confused and I think that before trying to decide what to do we should wait to see what he thinks after his visit to East Africa on August 22. Meanwhile, it would be best if he could avoid speaking about the subject to the Sudanese. I submit a draft telegram to Khartoum, giving instructions in this sense.

3. It would be unwise, however, to expect that Mr. Brenchley's talks in East Africa are going to produce any very satisfactory solution, and I fear that on his return to Khartoum he will have to tell the Sudanese frankly what has happened, why we have

/not been

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

not been able to live up to our earlier undertakings and the limits on what we are likely to be able to guarantee in the future. I think it would be wrong to pretend to be able to do more than we can do. I submit a second draft telegram accordingly, telling Mr. Brenchley how we see the situation. So that he may be free to negotiate the best settlement possible with the East African authorities I suggest that this second telegram should not be copied to them or to the Colonial Office.

4. The Colonial Office are, of course, very concerned about Saturnino's escape. They believe that no decision should be reached pending the outcome of Mr. Brenchley's talks. Meanwhile, they are inclined to agree with the Governor of Uganda that the best course would be for Saturnino to be "neutralised" in Tanganyika. If he is to stay there I think we shall have to press for him to be cloistered and not allowed to engage in "pastoral duties"; but much depends on the goodwill and sincerity of the Apostolic Delegate, and I share Mr. Brenchley's misgivings about this.

H. F. T. Smith

(H. F. T. Smith)
August 16, 1961

Copy to:

Lord Privy Seal

Mr. Thomas

16/8

21/8

CONFIDENTIAL

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

Registry
No.

Top Secret
Secret
Confidential
Restricted
Open

AJMC

Draft.

Telegram to:—

Khartoum

No.

948

(Date) 16 Aug.

And to:—

Information
Repeat to:—Personal

Governor
Uganda

Governor
Tanganyika

Enclate
Codex
Cypher

Distribution

Foreign Office &
Whitehall.

Copies to:—

Mr. Woolverton,
Colonial Office

in particular the attitude
of local African leaders
who are assuming a
increasing measure of
responsibility for
government.

Date and time (G.M.T.) telegram should
reach addressee(s)

(Date)

Despatched

EMERGENCY
IMMEDIATE
PRIORITY
ROUTINE
with
without
DEFERRED

[Security classification] CONFIDENTIAL
—if any

[Codeword]—if any

Address to: Khartoum

telegram No

948

(date)

Aug 16

Personal

repeated for information to Governor Uganda,

Governor Tanganyika

Your telegram No. 636 [of August 14:

Sudanese Refugees in Uganda].

I entirely agree about the bad effect this
second and highly regrettable escape ^{will} have
on the Sudan Government.

2. It seems desirable to tidy up this affair
once and for all with a fresh and comprehensive
statement to the Sudanese about what ^{has} happened
and what can be done in the future. The nature
of this statement would of course depend very
much on your forthcoming talks with the East
African authorities, and I think you should,
if you can, avoid speaking to the Sudanese until
your return.

3. If, however, they press you before your
departure, you might say that you are going to
discuss the whole problem during your visit
to East Africa and that you would prefer to say
nothing until your return, other than that there
are serious difficulties in the way of any
repatriation. If asked specifically about

/Deng

7.
Deng, you might say that it is unfortunately
now confirmed that he is in Ethiopia. If they
reveal suspicion about the whereabouts of
Saturnino, you will have to acknowledge his
presence in Tanganyika and add that it is
because the situation is thus confused that
you wish to defer making a statement until you
have talked to the East African authorities.

ll
16/8

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO KHARTOUM

Cypher/OTP

FOREIGN OFFICE AND
WHITEHALL DISTRIBUTION

No. 948

August 16, 1961

D.8.56 a.m. August 17, 1961

CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to Khartoum telegram No. 948 of August 16.
Repeated for information Personal to: Governor Uganda
Governor Tanganyika.

Your telegram No. 636 [of August 14: Sudanese Refugees in Uganda].

I entirely agree about the bad effect this second and highly regrettable escape will have on the Sudan Government.

2. It seems desirable to tidy up this affair once and for all with a fresh and comprehensive statement to the Sudanese about what has happened and what can be done in the future. The nature of this statement would of course depend very much on your forthcoming talks with the East African authorities, and I think you should, if you can, avoid speaking to the Sudanese until your return.

3. If, they press you before your departure, you might say that you are going to discuss the whole problem during your visit to East Africa and that you would prefer to say nothing until your return, other than that there are serious difficulties in the way of any repatriation, in particular the attitude of local African leaders who are assuming an increasing measure of responsibility for government. If asked specifically about Deng, you might say that it is unfortunately now confirmed that he is in Ethiopia. If they reveal suspicion about the whereabouts of Saturnino, you will have to acknowledge his presence in Tanganyika and add that it is because the situation is thus confused that you wish to defer making a statement until you have talked to the East African authorities.

VVVVV

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL VS 182176

AMENDMENT SLIP

~~AMENDED COPY~~

~~AMENDED DISTRIBUTION~~

telegraph No. of to Foreign Office

Foreign Office telegram No. 949 of 16/8 to Khartoum

[Sudanese Refugees in Uganda]

Please amend first line to read:

"Personal from Stevens"

Authorised by [Signature]

Staff Officer Room 131

Date

18/8

[Delete where not applicable]

Registry
No.

Top Secret
Secret
Confidential
Restricted
Open

AJMC/
HPTS
Draft.

Telegram to:—
Khartoum

No. 949
(Date) 16 Aug.

And to:—

Repeat to:—

XXXXXXXXXX
Ex-claim
Code XXX
Cypher

Distribution

Departmental

(Depts confirmed
by Mr Craig)

Copies to:—

Res.
17/11/61

Date and time (G.M.T.) telegram should
reach addressee(s)

(Date)...

Despatched...

EMERGENCY
IMMEDIATE
PRIORITY
ROUTINE
with
without
priority
DEFERRED

[Security classification]...CONFIDENTIAL
—if any

[Codeword]—if any.

Address to: Khartoum

telegram No. (date)

repeated for information to

Personal for Stevens.

m.i.p.t. [Sudanese Refugees in Uganda]

We shall take no decision here until we
have your recommendations in the light of your
talks in East Africa. But I think you should
know how we see things developing.

2. When this business began, the Governor
of Uganda seemed fairly ready to arrange
repatriation, subject to adequate guarantees.
The situation has changed completely and I
see no chance now of sending these men back to
the Sudan in any circumstances. It is also
clear that the assurances given by Sir Roderick
Parkes, with the Governor's approval, went
further than it is in the power of the Uganda
authorities to guarantee. It is, however,
legitimate to question whether supervision of
the refugees has been taken seriously enough,
and you will doubtless wish to make clear to
the Governor the damage that is being done to
Uganda's relations with the Sudan and urge

/problem

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

6/15
16/8/61

problem in allocating his limited staff of security personnel.

3. At the best, however, it is clear that we are not going to be able to give the Sudanese much satisfaction and, despite the embarrassment of having to go back on previous undertakings and assurances, I think that on your return from East Africa it may be wiser to explain the position fully and frankly, rather than continue on ~~a false~~ ^{an unrealistic} basis. Since this will involve saying that there can now be no question of repatriating the refugees, and that despite our best efforts we cannot be sure of being able completely to control their movements or even perhaps their activities, it may be worth reconsidering the idea that we should do our best to keep them in Uganda. We are not clear what is meant by the last sentence of Uganda Per mail telegram No.35 to you, which mentions dealing with the refugees under local law if they break the terms of their permits; but ~~we think that the only real sanction against them if they abuse Uganda hospitality may be to expel them from the territory and even, in the last resort perhaps, to refuse to have them in any East African territory.~~ In the ~~changed~~ ^{changed} circumstances you ~~might think it worth telling the Sudanese Government that we may have to consider this.~~ I realise that they ^{Sudanese} do not want these men to be free to travel anywhere in the world but, ~~as suggested in paragraph 4 of Beith's letter of August 4, it is hard to see why they should not regard Uganda as so much more suitable than a number of other places.~~ ~~should prefer the men to be kept in Uganda rather than anywhere else outside the Sudan.~~

4. I agree that the proposal that Saturnino /should now

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

Given that repatriation is not, there seems no particular virtue for the Sudanese point of view in their being in Uganda.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

should now be allowed to engage in "pastoral duties" in Tanganyika goes much wider than the earlier idea that he should be cloistered there, and I think that the greatest possible restrictions should be imposed on his movement. I am willing to pursue this point if your conversations in East Africa should make it desirable to do so. In this connection I also agree that the activities of the Apostolic Delegate are suspicious. It may be necessary ^{for the Governors} to take a strong line with him if we are to get his full co-operation. You have authority to pursue this with ~~them~~ ^{for them}.

5. I do not wish to commit you, or us, in advance of talks in East Africa and I am not therefore copying this telegram to the other addressees.

df

1/4/2

Dist. to: -

NEAD
WCAD.

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO KHARTOUM

Cypher/QTP

DEPARTMENTAL
DISTRIBUTION

No. 949

August 16, 1961

D. 9.45.a.m. August 17, 1961

CONFIDENTIAL

Personal *han* for Stevens.

My immediately preceding telegram [Sudanese Refugees in Uganda].

We shall take no decision here until we have your recommendations in the light of your talks in East Africa. But I think you should know how we see things developing.

2. When this business began, the Governor of Uganda seemed fairly ready to arrange repatriation, subject to adequate guarantees. The situation has changed completely and I see no chance now of sending these men back to the Sudan in any circumstances. It is also clear that the assurances given by Sir Roderick Parkes, with the Governor's approval, went further than it is in the power of the Uganda authorities to guarantee. It is, however, legitimate to question whether supervision of the refugees has been taken seriously enough, and you will doubtless wish to make clear to the Governor the damage that is being done to Uganda's relations with the Sudan and urge him to give the highest possible priority to this problem in allocating his limited staff of security personnel.

3. At the best, however, it is clear that we are not going to be able to give the Sudanese much satisfaction and, despite the embarrassment of having to go back on previous undertakings and assurances, I think that on your return from East Africa it may be wiser to explain the position fully and frankly, rather than continue on an unrealistic basis. Since this will involve saying that there can now be no question of repatriating the refugees, and that despite our best efforts we cannot be sure of being able completely to control their movements or even perhaps their activities, it may be worth reconsidering the idea that we should do our best to keep them in Uganda. We are not clear what is meant by the last sentence of Uganda Personal telegram No.35 to you, which mentions dealing with the refugees under local law if they break the terms of their permits; but the only real sanction

CONFIDENTIAL

/ against

CONFIDENTIAL

Foreign Office telegram No.949 to Khartoum

- 2 -

against them if they abuse Uganda hospitality may be to expel them from the territory and even, in the last resort to refuse to have them in any East African territory. I realize that the Sudanese do not want these men to be free to travel anywhere in the world but given that repatriation is out, there seems no particular virtue from the Sudanese point of view in their being in Uganda.

4. I agree that the proposal that Saturnino should now be allowed to engage in "pastoral duties" in Tanganyika goes much wider than the earlier idea that he should be cloistered there, and I think that the greatest possible restrictions should be imposed on his movement. I am willing to pursue this point if your conversations in East Africa should make it desirable to do so. In this connexion I also agree that the activities of the Apostolic Delegate are suspicious. It may be necessary for the Governors to take a strong line with him if we are to get his full cooperation. You have authority to pursue this with them.

5. I do not wish to commit you, or us, in advance of talks in East Africa and I am not therefore copying this telegram to the other addressees.

DISTRIBUTED TO:

N.E.A.D.

W.C.A.D.

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL

1961

V

North and East African Department

SUDAN

V[✓] S. 1821/47.

FROM

Uganda, to
C.O. (comm)

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 207.

Dated Aug. 15.

Received Aug. 18.

SUBJECT:

Sudan Refugees. -

The compulsory return of the
refugees to the Sudan would be
unpopular in Uganda.
(ad. memo No 35).

References

144.

MINUTES

Amc
23/8

(Printing Instructions)

(Outward Action)

(Action
completed)

(Main Indexed)

W. J. S.
24/8/61

W. J. S.
24/8/61

CONFIDENTIAL

Σ-5

INWARD TELEGRAM

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

RECEIVED
ARCHIVE

18 AUG 1961

VS182/47

FROM UGANDA (Sir F. Crawford)

Cypher (O.T.P.)

D. 15th August, 1961.

R. 15th " " 12.55 hrs.

IMMEDIATE

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL NO.207

Addressed to Ambassador Khartoum Personal No.35
(Secretary of State please pass)

Repeated to Governor Tanganyika
" " Secretary of State

Your telegram 04711 to Foreign Office No.622.

Sudanese Refugees.

Constitutional position in Uganda is not quite that suggested in your paragraph 3. I am still myself responsible for External Affairs and Security but I try to ascertain the Chief Minister's views before directing action and particularly in a case with important political overtones I must give weight to these.

2. I look forward to discussing this problem with you next week but in general and subject of course to any instructions from H. M. Government you can take it that both the Chief Minister and public opinion generally here would take strong exception to compulsory return of any of these refugees even if they had broken the terms of their permits. Latter would be dealt with if necessary under our local laws governing refugees.

(Copies sent to Foreign Office for retransmission
Immediate to Khartoum)

Copies sent to:-

Foreign Office - Mr. A. J. M. Craig

CONFIDENTIAL

1961

V

North and East African Department

VS 1821/48

SUDAN

FROM

Tanganyika
to C.O. (Command).

SECRET.

No.

326

Dated

Aug. 15

Received

Aug. 18.

SUBJECT:

Sudan refugees. -

The Governor in Tanganyika has
spoken to NYERERE about Father
SATUNUWO.

References

143.

MINUTES

Amc
23/8

(Printing Instructions)

(Outward Action)

(Action
completed)

W. J. L. L. L.

(Main Indexed)

9/11/62

Σ-67

INWARD TELEGRAM
TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

SECRET

FROM TANGANYIKA (Sir R.G. Turnbull)

Cypher (O.T.P.)

D. 15th August 1961
R. 15th " " "

14.25 hrs.

RECEIVED
AFCEA
18 AUG 1961

VS1821/48.

PRIORITY
SECRET AND PERSONAL
PERSONAL No.326

Addressed to S. of S.
Repeated " Governor Uganda
" " British Ambassador Khartoum Personal No.100
(S. of S. please pass)

Your telegram Personal No.285 addressed to Governor Uganda.

Sudanese Refugees.

I have spoken to Nyerere who is aware of presence here of
Father Saturnino.

2. Nyerere, without prompting from me, recommended that we should
proceed on the lines advocated in third paragraph of Uganda telegram
Personal No.205.

3. As soon as the matter has been cleared with Khartoum and when
Uganda talks with Brenchley have been concluded I will arrange for
Saturnino's immigration position to be regularised. In the meantime I
will impress upon Archbishop Maranta the need for proper discipline and
will arrange for appropriate surveillance.

(Copies sent to F.O. for repetition to Khartoum)

Copy sent to:

Foreign Office

- Mr. A.J.M. Craig

SECRET

V

North and East African Department

V S 1521/49

1961

SUDAN

FROM Mr Breuchley,
Khartoum.
(comm'd).

SUBJECT: Sudan Refugees. -

No.

Dated

Received

1591.
Aug. 9.
Aug. 18.

Asks for information about the
documents used by DENG when he
escaped from Uganda to Ethiopia.
(Addressed Mr Joy, Addis Ababa)

References

140.

MINUTES

Deng is now in Tanzania
Again.

Amc
24/8

(Printing Instructions)

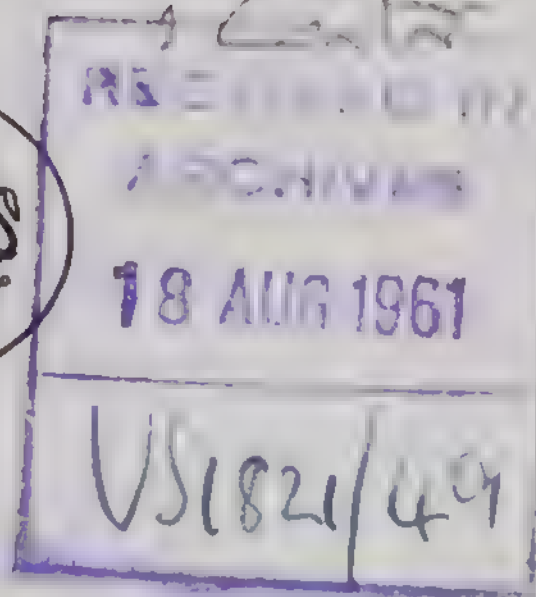
(Outward Action)

(Action
completed)

(Main Indexed)

24/6/62

9/11/62



WITH THE COMPLIMENTS
OF
HER MAJESTY'S ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ AMBASSADOR
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

BRITISH EMBASSY,
KHARTOUM,
SUDAN.

— 2 —

A. S. C. 1991.

Vs 1821/31

You will have seen in the same issue of July 27
the Governor of Canada about India, and the
Indian Government believe to be in India in a very
critical aspect. King is one of the southern
to have come to England in 1944, during the last
months. His action was very much criticized by the
by the Indian Government to be in India in a very
Confidential and expected to be in the service.

2. I have not received by him a copy of the letter
and the telegram. He has refused to tell me where he
is. He has the money, which he has not received from me,
but which says "I am entirely ready to pay for my
us. Information not available confirms that he is in
Addis Ababa. He has written from there to the
authorities here." Since there is no way of
contacting him from Addis Ababa, it is likely
his name of Adis Ababa is a matter for the
Government to be concerned in. It is likely
Government. It is likely the only way to
be reached is through the Government. The
had told the author that the Government had
the Government and the Government had
travelling on his and the Government, the
Government had told him that the
but the Government had not told him that.

3. I wonder what is it would be possible for you to find out from the White House Internal Security Division whether or not he entered the country and on what travel documents. If he has not held of a valid passport, he must have obtained it illegally and the matter should be investigated. Alternatively, if he traveled on some other document, we can't let it slip our fingers on it is relevant in the defense of the subject us.

h. I am sending a copy of this letter to John Smith.

(2.1) Zerol^{TM} 200

W. L. JOY, JR., N.C.,
C. C. CLARK, D'ARETTES,
ADDIS ABABA.

1961

V

North and East African Department

SUDAN

VS 1821/50

FROM

Uganda, Lr
CO. (commid)

SECRET

No.

763 (Saving)

Dated

Aug. 12.

Received

Aug. 18.

SUBJECT:

Sudan Refugees. -

Encloses copy of a memorandum
of Aug. 5 setting out the procedure for
dealing with sudanese refugees

References

MINUTES

W.S.
21/9

(Printing Instructions)

(Outward Action)

(Action
completed)

all
27/9/61

(Main Indexed)

all
9/11/62

SECRET

SAVING

Uganda Ref: S.8306 18 AUG 1961

From THE GOVERNOR OF UGANDA.

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Date. 12th August, 1961

No. 763 Saving.

Sudanese Refugees

I enclose herewith six copies of a memorandum DG.S.8306 of 5th August, 1961, setting out the revised procedure for dealing with Sudanese refugees.

2. I enclose four copies with the copy of this Savingram addressed to the Ambassador, Khartoum and one copy each to the Governor of Tanganyika and the Governor of Kenya.

3. I have no objection to the Ambassador, Khartoum making available such parts of this memorandum as he thinks appropriate to the authorities of the Government of the Republic of the Sudan.

GOVERNOR

SECRET

SECRET

Ref: DG.S.8306

MINISTRY OF SECURITY AND
EXTERNAL RELATIONS,
P.O. BOX 101,
ENTEBBE.

To: The Resident, Buganda 5th August, 1961.
All Provincial Commissioners
All District Commissioners and S.A.R's
Commissioner of Police (20)
Senior Assistant Commissioner
of Police (Special Branch) (20)

PROCEDURE FOR DEALING WITH SUDANESE REFUGEES

As some of you are aware, considerable embarrassment has recently been caused to the Protectorate Government in its relations with the Government of the Republic of the Sudan because of the failure of a Sudanese refugee to comply with the terms of his permit to remain in Uganda.

2. Because of this it is necessary to tighten up our arrangements for surveillance of these refugees, who are all subject to the Control of Alien Refugees Ordinance (No.19 of 1960).

3. The following arrangements will therefore be put into immediate effect:-

- (a) The permits of all the refugees named below should be amended with immediate effect requiring them, if they are not at present in employment, to report daily to the nearest Police Station.
- (b) If any refugee is in employment his employer should be approached (his employer in the case of a school can be taken to be the headmaster, or Father Superior of a Mission) and asked to take responsibility for the refugee. This means that the employer will have to ensure daily that the refugee concerned is present in his place of work and the employer must undertake to notify the nearest Police Station immediately by the quickest possible means if that refugee does not report for duty on any day.
- (c) In addition, any refugee in employment must also report once a week to the nearest Police Station. This can be done on a Saturday afternoon or a Sunday, or at any time during the week at which he can report with the least inconvenience to his employer.
- (d) The area in which the refugee is permitted to reside shall be as restricted as possible, having regard to the necessity for allowing those in employment to earn their living. If any conflict arises the need for secure surveillance shall in all cases override the inconvenience of the individual refugee. If necessary, reference should be made to this office.
- (e) The permits of all those named below should be further amended forthwith to read as follows:-

Continued.....

SECRET

SECRET

- 2 -

"This permit is issued subject to the following conditions:-

- (i) You may not act in a manner prejudicial to peace and good order in the Protectorate;
- (ii) You may not do anything to prejudice the relations between the Protectorate Government and the Government of the Republic of the Sudan or any other government;
- (iii) You will not leave the area in which you are permitted to reside without the prior permission of the officer issuing this permit;
- (iv) You may not leave the Protectorate for any destination whatsoever without the permission of the Director of Refugees or the Principal Immigration Officer unless you return to the Sudan direct;
- (v) You will comply with any directions lawfully given to you at any time by an authorised officer acting under the powers given him by the Control of Alien Refugees Ordinance;
- (vi) You are liable to be prosecuted and, if convicted, to imprisonment, if you do not fulfil all the terms of this permit."

4. Details of the refugees are as follows:

Father Saturnino	Tribe - Lotuku
Lahore	Profession - Roman Catholic Priest.
Nathaniel Oyot ..	Tribe - Acholi.
	Shortly to be employed in Kampala by Sir Ronald Bennet.
Joseph Oduho ..	Tribe - Lotuku.
	Teacher, Junior Secondary School, Mill Hill Mission, Bukedi.
Pankrasio Ocheng	Tribe - Acholi.
	At present in Kampala waiting to take up employment with Sir Ronald Bennet.
Ferdinand Adyang	Tribe - Didinga.
	At present employed at Roman Catholic Mission, Kamuli, Busoga as a teacher.
Alex Mbale	Native of Bar El Ghazal, now employed by the Tsetse Control Department in Ankole District.
Aggrey Jaden ..	Tribe - Fajulu.
	Now accommodated at Ntoma settlement, Bunyoro.
Marko Marjan	Tribe - Kuku.
(alias Rume) ..	At present in Kampala while employment is found for him.

SECRET

Continued....

SECRET

- 3 -

5. If any of these refugees break the terms of their permits and particularly if they do not report as is required the following should be notified immediately by the quickest possible means.

The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Security and External Relations,
P.O. Box 101,
Entebbe.

Telephone: Entebbe 418 or 591 or 441
Telegraphic Address: ADMINISTER ENTEBBE.

The Commissioner of Police,
P.O. Box 355,
Kampala.

Telephone: Kampala 54033 or 2235
Telegraphic Address: COMPOLICE KAMPALA

Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police,
(Special Branch),
P.O. Box 573,
Kampala.

Telephone: Kampala 54665
Telegraphic Address: PUBSEC KAMPALA

6. I emphasise that the control of these refugees is a matter of considerable importance to this Government. I would be grateful for your co-operation in putting these measures into force, and would be glad if District Commissioners concerned would liaise urgently with the appropriate O.C's Police, so that these arrangements may be brought into operation forthwith. There is, of course, no need for any refugee to report to the O.C. Police in person on every occasion, so long as the system of reporting is as water-tight as can be devised.

J.S. CLAMPION

Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Security
and External Relations

SECRET

1961

V

North and East African Department

VS 1421/51.

SECRET

FROM Uganda to
CO 'commit'

SECRET

No. 211.

Dated Aug. 18.

Received Aug 22.

SUBJECT:

Indian Refugees. -

JOSEPH ODUHO has joined
Baturimo in Dar-es-Salaam.

(advised Khartoum to proceed from IS,)

References

MINUTES

Matters get worse and worse. I

think this merits a very strong
communication to the Colonial Office.

But after discussion with Mr Smith

it has been agreed to await the
outcome of Mr Brechler's talk in

E. Africa.

W. W. W.
24/8

(Printing Instructions)

(Outward Action)

(Action
completed)

(Main Indexed)

24/8/61

24/8/62

Enter

INWARD TELEGRAM
TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

S E C R E T

FROM UGANDA (Sir F. Crawford)

Cypher (O.T.P.)

D. 18th August, 1961.

R. 18th " " 20.45 hrs.

IMMEDIATE
SECRET AND PERSONAL
PERSONAL No. 211.

Addressed to S. of S.
" " " Ambassador Khartoum
(S. of S. please pass).
Repeated to Governor Tanganyika
Personal No. 38.

Sudanese Refugee Joseph Oduho.

I regret that this man has broken terms of his permit and joined Saturnino in Dar es Salaam. I have asked Governor of Tanganyika to be so good as to keep him under surveillance while we decide what to do about him.

2. All remaining refugees are known to be in Uganda now and observing terms of their permits.

(Copies sent to Foreign Office for transmission to Khartoum.)

Copy sent to:-

Foreign Office - Mr. A.J.M. Craig

S E C R E T

V

North and East African Department

VS 1821/52.

SUDAN

1961

FROM

Tanganyika
L.C.O. (Command)

SECRET

No.

329.

Dated

Aug. 22.

Received

Aug. 24.

SUBJECT:

Sudan refugees.

ODUHO, SATURNINO and DENG are all
now in Tanganyika.Proposed precautions against further
movement.

References

MINUTES

(Printing Instructions)

(Outward Action)

This really is astounding. Oduho
arrived in Dar es Salaam on
July 17; i.e. he left Uganda
not later than July 16. Yet the
Uganda authorities did not know
of his escape until August 18
(see Uganda tel. 211 at -/51) —
this, although he was supposed to
be reporting weekly to the police and
was working as a teacher at a
mission school who might reasonably
have been asked to report ~~any~~ any
unusual movements on his part.

2. When, as a result of his talk
in E. Africa, Mr. Brenchley makes his
recommendation, we might suggest
that the Lord Pring local should
write to

wrote to head office outlining the
arrangements we should
like and urging very strongly
that such facility as this must
be topped

Apurbaing
[ATMCR 114]
25/8

18
20/8

Number of copies

Number of copies
of enclosures

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS PAGE

Enter

INWARD TELEGRAM
TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

S E C R E T

FROM TANGANYIKA (O.A.G.)

Cypher (O.T.P.)

D. 22nd August, 1961

R. 22nd " " 15.10 hours.

PRIORITY

SECRET and PERSONAL

Personal No. 329.

Addressed to Governor, Uganda Personal No. 104.

Repeated to Ambassador, Khartoum.

" " (S. of S. please pass)
" " S. of S.

Your telegram Personal No. 39.

Sudanese Refugees.

Oduho has now been traced in Dar es Salaam and is reported to have arrived here with Father Saturnino on 17th July.

2. William Deng has also been found and is reported to have returned here on 6th August having previously stayed here from 8th May to 17th June.

3. Ministers are aware of presence here of all three refugees. I spoke to Minister Home Affairs today and warned him of embarrassments Tanganyika might be storing up for herself. He readily agreed that refugees should be kept under surveillance.

4. I propose not to regularise immigration status of refugees until I hear further from you. I would then propose to issue Prohibited Immigrants' passes subject to revocation if holders failed to abide by the conditions. Conditions would in so far as is legally possible be similar to those set out in Uganda Ministry of Security letter of 5th August.

(Copies sent to Foreign Office for repetition to Khartoum).

Copy sent to:-

Foreign Office - Mr. A.J.M. Craig.

S E C R E T

1967

V

North and East African Department

VS 1821/53.

SUDAN

FROM

Uganda, to C.O.
(comm'd)

SECRET

No. 218

Dated Aug. 24.

Received Aug. 31.

SUBJECT:

Sudan refugees.

The problem has been discussed with Mr Breuchley.
SATURNINO should remain in Tanganyika and
DENG and ODUHO should be returned to Uganda.
The others should be kept in Uganda.
A report can now be made to the Sudan Govt.

References

/52

MINUTES

A) Tanganyika to C.O. (comm'd), 333, Aug. 26.

B) Khartoum, 691, Aug. 31.

(Printing Instructions)

(Outward Action)

Tel) Khartoum, 1020, 30/8

Wus
21/9

(Action
completed)

22/9/67

(Main Indexed)

21/11/67

Mr Smith
Mr Craig

INWARD TELEGRAM
TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

S E C R E T

FROM UGANDA (Sir F. Crawford)

Cypher (O.T.P.)

D. 24th August, 1961.

R. 24th " " 19.35 hrs.

IMMEDIATE
SECRET AND PERSONAL
PERSONAL No.218

Addressed to S. of S.
Repeated " British Ambassador Khartoum
(S. of S. please pass)
" " Governor Tanganyika Personal No.41

Sudan Refugees.

I have now discussed the problem at length with Brenchley who felt bound to urge that, in the interests of H.M. Government's and our relations with Sudan all refugees should be returned there, but fully appreciated our views. Such a move is not now practical politics. Our view has now been affirmed by our Council of Ministers and we understand from Tanganyika telegram Personal No. 104 that it is endorsed by Governor Tanganyika and Nyerere, although both Kiwanuka and Nyerere fully confirmed the importance of good relations with Sudan and the dangers of providing a base for subversive activities against a friendly country.

2. On the assumption that you will accept this view, Brenchley and I agreed that Saturnino should remain under ecclesiastical discipline preferably in research task in the housing of Archbishop Maranta in Dar es Salaam as agreed by Apostolic delegate. Brenchley would prefer Deng and Oduho to be returned here because Sudan would feel more confident if they were kept under surveillance by British authorities in view of the fact that Tanganyika will be independent before Uganda. If they return we agreed that our Director of Public Prosecutions should consider whether they should be prosecuted under the Control of Refugees Ordinance for breach of terms of their permits. I however would prefer that they should stay in Tanganyika to insulate them from other refugees here and from popular support which their cause enjoys in Uganda. In that case we would suggest that Governor Tanganyika should withdraw Deng's Sudan passport as condition of prohibited immigrant's pass and keep Deng and Oduho as far away from each other and from Saturnino as possible. Brenchley would be grateful for information from Tanganyika on the nature of the passport used by Deng on his travels and of his route to and from Addis Ababa.

S E C R E T

3. We agreed that six refugees now in Uganda should remain under surveillance as at present if they are not to be returned to Sudan. We will do our best to ensure that they are neutralised here and do not escape. It is relevant that Oduho and Saturino escaped before our stricter controls were introduced. Deng fled the day after he was questioned by our C.I.D. about theft of Government property at the request of the Sudan Government.

4. If you and Governor Tanganyika agree with action which I recommend, Brenchley will make full statement of present position to Sudan emphasising that decision not to return refugees is largely dictated by views of those who will, within a very short time, form the Governments of Independent Uganda and Tanganyika alike.

(Copies sent to Foreign Office for
repetition to Khartoum).

Copies sent to:-

Foreign Office - Mr. A. J. M. Craig

p/w
sm

INWARD TELEGRAM
TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

S E C R E T

FROM TANGANYIKA (Sir R.G. Turnbull)

Cypher O.T.P.)

D. 26th August 1961

R. 26th " " 14.00 hrs.

31 AUG 1961

VS1821/53(A)

SECRET AND PERSONAL
PERSONAL No.333

VS1821/53

Addressed to S. of S.
Repeated " British Ambassador Khartoum
(S. of S. please pass)
" " Governor Uganda Personal No.106

Governor Uganda's telegram Personal No.218 to you.

Sudanese Refugees.

I confirm that, as indicated in my telegram to Governor Uganda personal No.204 Tanganyika is prepared to keep the three refugees who are here. They will have to find their own means of livelihood which will dictate their places of residence. There may therefore be no alternative to letting them stay in Dar es Salaam. Enquiries are being made whether Deng is in possession of a Sudanese passport and about his method of travelling to and from Addis Ababa.

2. No steps to regularise immigration status will be taken until I hear further from you.

(Copies sent to Foreign Office for repetition
to Khartoum)

Copy sent to:

Foreign Office

- Mr. A.J.M. Craig

S E C R E T

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

Registry
No.

VS1821/53.

Top Secret
Secret
Confidential
Restricted
Open

~~EMERGENCY~~
IMMEDIATE
~~PRIORITY~~
ROUTINE
with priority
without priority
~~DEFERRED~~

* Date and time (G.M.T.) telegram should reach addressee(s).....

(Date)

Despatched.....

Draft.

Telegram to:—

✓ Khartoum
No.1020....

(Date) 30.8.61.

And to:—

Repeat to:—

En Clair. VS1821/53
Code
Cypher

Distribution:—
VS1821/53

File

Copies to:—

[Security classification]
—if any

[Codeword—if any]

Address to Khartoum

telegram No.(date).....

repeated for information to

~~Gassam~~ of Uganda tel. no.

218 and ~~Gassam~~ of Tanganyika

tel no. 333, both repeated to

You ○

I should be grateful

for your views ○

MS.

30/8

445/2
80

✓
FROM KHARTOUM TO FOREIGN OFFICE

En Clair

FILES

Mr. Brenchley

No. 691

✓ 51821/53(B)
D. 11.20 a.m. August 31, 1961

August 31, 1961

R. 11.27 a.m. August 31, 1961
✓ 51821/53

IMMEDIATE

Your telegram No. 1020.

My views are in letter 1591 of August 29 to Beith which should reach you tonight. In brief they are that, despite evident drawbacks to proposals from my point of view, I am ready to act on the basis of Uganda and Tanganyika telegrams to which you refer as soon as you so instruct. — N/V/R

ADVANCE COPY:

Head of N.E.A.D.

EEEEEEE

1967

V

North and East African Department

SUDAN

VS 1821/54.

FROM

Uganda Co
C.O. (comm'd)

No.

55(S)

Dated

Aug. 30.

Received

Sept. 6.

SUBJECT:

Sudan Refugees.

Discussions between Mr Breuchley and
the Governor of Uganda.

Encloses note of the discussions, Uganda
Tel No 214(S) and copies of the briefs.

References

VS 1081/12.

MINUTES

11/5
8/8

(Printing Instructions)

(Outward Action)

(Action
completed)

Alley.
11/9/67.

(Main Indexed)

11/9/67

A.J.M. Gaip Csq., fo.



26 SEP 1961

With the compliments of

Mr. Woolerton

COLONIAL OFFICE
GREAT SMITH STREET
LONDON S.W.1

EMF 430/671/02

6:5.61.

SECRET AND PERSONAL

CONFIDENTIAL

SAVING

Uganda Ref: DG.S.8306

From THE GOVERNOR OF UGANDA.

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Date. 30th August, 1961

VS1821/54.

No. 55 Saving.

Discussions with Mr. T.F. Brenchley,
H.M. Charge d'Affaires, Khartoum

I forward herewith three copies of the Summary note of discussions with Mr. Brenchley together with three copies of my telegram Personal No. 218. I also attach three copies of each of three briefs prepared for the discussions.

2. I am copying this Savingram to Mr. Brenchley with six copies of each of the documents concerned and to the Governor Tanganyika and the Governor Kenya with one copy of each of the papers for information.

GOVERNOR

SECRET AND PERSONAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Summary note of discussions between His Excellency the Governor of Uganda and Mr. T.F.Brenchley, H.M., Charge d'affaires, Khartoum, on the 24th August, 1961

In attendance :-

Mr. C.Powell-Cotton, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.C.
Minister for Security and External Relations
Mr. J.S.Champion, Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Security and External Relations
Mr. M.J.Starforth, Acting Attorney General
(for discussion on Item 1 only).

Item 1: Arrangements for extradition between the Sudan and Uganda.

The present situation described in the brief, a copy of which was handed to Mr. Brenchley, was noted. In discussion the following points were made :-

- (a) From a legal point of view and for the efficient enforcement of law and order it is clearly desirable to conclude an Extradition Treaty with the Sudan as soon as possible.
- (b) Habeas corpus proceedings are available to a person whom the Uganda Government proposes to deport or extradite (as distinct from a person who is refused admission to the Protectorate).
- (c) It might be unwise politically at present to rush into an Extradition Treaty in view of the unrest in the southern Sudan and other developments, notably the use of military courts for the trial of persons accused of civil crimes in the Sudan.
- (d) The Sudanese Government tended to be suspicious of formal written commitments and would therefore probably be slow to conclude an Extradition Treaty with H.M.G., and in any case would probably prefer to delay the conclusion of a Treaty at least until Uganda had become independent.

It was agreed that on balance in the interests of justice and good relations with the Sudan, it would be desirable to continue to press for the conclusion of an Extradition Treaty, provided that H.M.G. considered that the judicial arrangements in the Sudan were satisfactory. Mr. Brenchley would, therefore, on his return seek instructions from London on whether H.M.G. would wish him to remind the Sudanese that their comments on a draft Extradition Treaty forwarded to them in September, 1963, are still awaited.

Item 2: Sudanese Refugees

The present situation was reviewed and the following points were made :-

- (a) The Uganda Government deplores the flight of the three refugees, Deng, Saturnino and Oduho, and fully recognises the embarrassment which these escapes must inevitably cause to H.M.G.'s relations with the Sudan.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

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- (h) It was agreed that if any of the three refugees who had escaped returned to Uganda it would be desirable that they should be prosecuted for breaking the terms of their permits; this would, however, be a matter for decision by the Director of Public Prosecutions.
- (i) The Governor had mentioned the problem of the Sudanese refugees to the Council of Ministers in Uganda and they had confirmed that they would be strongly opposed to the compulsory return of any refugees to the Sudan. Nevertheless, the Chief Minister had indicated that he fully appreciated the importance of maintaining good relations with the Sudanese Government and the dangers implicit in providing in Uganda a base for subversive activities directed against a neighbouring friendly country. It was clear that Nyerere's attitude was precisely the same as that of Kiwanuka.
- (j) The Uganda Government would find it virtually impossible to refuse asylum to further refugees from the Sudan who demanded it, little though their presence would be welcome. It would not be worth trying to persuade the Kenya Government to accept refugees.

It was agreed that a telegram should be sent to the Secretary of State summing up the conclusions reached in this discussion. A copy of the telegram as finally despatched is attached to this record.

It was also agreed that :-

- (a) the Uganda Government would ask the Embassy at Khartoum for further details of one, Kasino Modi, a Sudanese police constable, who is alleged also to have sought refuge in Uganda;
- (b) Mr. Brenchley on his return would send to Uganda a list of names of further potential refugees which were on record in Khartoum;
- (c) the Uganda Special Branch would investigate the report that Deng had circulated a 22-page document entitled "One Country or Two Countries?".

Item 3: Proposals for a mixed Boundary Commission

The following points were made :-

- (a) Kenya have now withdrawn their objections to a mixed Boundary Commission. Indeed it is understood that they are anxious to settle the boundary question before independence.
- (b) Mr. Brenchley has already suggested the appointment of a mixed Boundary Commission to the Sudanese and has suggested that there should be a preliminary meeting in Khartoum to settle the composition of the Commission and its terms of reference. In Mr. Brenchley's view it is desirable the terms of reference should be as vague as possible in order to leave room for manoeuvre.

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CONFIDENTIAL

- 4 -

- (c) As far as Uganda is concerned the demarcation of the boundary east of the Nile is unlikely to present any serious difficulties. The main problem will arise over the demarcation of the section of the boundary which is defined as "following the southern boundary of the Kuku tribe".
- (d) Local discussions in the Northern Province to settle this part of the boundary administratively broke down when the Sudanese insisted on the appointment of a mixed Boundary Commission. The Uganda Government would, however, be happy to agree if the Sudanese local administrative were to propose an interim demarcation of this part of the border.
- (e) The Uganda Government would prefer separate Commissions for the demarcation of the Sudan-Uganda and Sudan-Kenya borders, but this would remain open to a discussion at the meeting in Khartoum.

It was agreed that Mr. Branchley would emphasise to the Sudanese that we are anxious to settle the boundary before independence, and could give them the assurance that any future Government of Uganda would almost certainly accept an agreement reached by a mixed Boundary Commission if it were based on an interpretation of the boundary as at present defined, as opposed to a completely new boundary line. Mr. Branchley should urge the Sudanese to agree quickly either to the appointment of a mixed Boundary Commission or to the local administrative demarcation of any parts of the boundary which give rise to difficulty.

Entebbe.
26.8.1961.

CONFIDENTIAL

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SECRET AND PERSONAL

CYPHER TELEGRAM

File: DG.S.8306

Sent: 24.8.61

From Governor Uganda

To. Secretary of State

(R) British Ambassador, Khartoum } P.41
Governor Tanganyika }

IMMEDIATE

Personal No.218

SECRET & PERSONAL

SUDAN REFUGEES

I have now discussed the problem at length with Branchley who felt bound to urge that in the interests of H.M.G's and our relations with the Sudan all the refugees should be returned there, but fully appreciated our view that such a move is not now practical politics. Our view has now been affirmed by our Council of Ministers and we understand from Tanganyika tel. Pers. 104 that it is endorsed by Governor Tanganyika and Nyerere, although both Kiwanuka and Nyerere fully understand the importance of good relations with the Sudan and the dangers of providing a base for subversive activities against a friendly country.

2. On the assumption that you will accept this view Branchley and I are agreed that Saturnino should remain under ecclesiastical discipline preferably in research task in household of Archbishop Maranta in Dar es Salaam as agreed by Apostolic Delegate. Branchley would prefer Deng and Oduho to be returned here because Sudanese would feel more confident if they were kept under surveillance by British authorities in view of fact that Tanganyika will be independent before Uganda. If they return we agreed our Director of Public Prosecutions should consider whether they should be prosecuted under Control of Refugees Ordinance for breach of terms of their permits. I, however, would prefer they should stay in Tanganyika to insulate them from other refugees here and from the popular support which their cause enjoys in Uganda. In that case we would suggest that Governor Tanganyika should withdraw Deng's Sudanese passport as condition of prohibited immigrant's pass and keep Deng and Oduho as far away from each other and from Saturnino as possible. Branchley would be grateful for information from Tanganyika on nature of passport used by Deng on his travels and of his route to and from Addis Ababa.

3. We agreed that the six refugees now in Uganda should remain under surveillance as at present if they are not to be returned to the Sudan. We will do our best to ensure that they are neutralised here and do not escape. It is relevant that Oduho and Saturnino escaped before our stricter controls were introduced. Deng fled the day after he was questioned by our C.I.D. about theft of Government property at request of Sudanese Government.

4. If you and Governor Tanganyika agree with action which I recommend, Branchley will make full statement of present position to the Sudanese, emphasising that decision not to return refugees is largely dictated by the views of those who will, within a very short time, form the Governments of independent Uganda and Tanganyika alike.

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BRIEF FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR FOR DISCUSSIONS
WITH MR. T.F. BRENCHLEY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE ON
THURSDAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1961, AT 10.30 a.m.

SUDANESE REFUGEES

Since 23rd December, 1960, nine important political refugees have entered Uganda from the Sudan, of whom three have since left the Protectorate. Apart from these, about 5,000 refugees entered Uganda at the time of the 1955 disturbances, of whom perhaps half stayed on and settled in the country. There is always a certain amount of movement across the Sudan/Uganda border, in view of the tribal affinities of the people on either side, the traditional movement of labour, and the fact that a number of Southern Sudanese regularly send their children to school in Uganda, while a few people from Northern Uganda seek, or used to seek, education in the Southern Sudan. There have been clear indications in recent weeks that at present, whether for economic or political reasons or both, more of these Sudanese are crossing into Uganda than usual, and some of them have asked for, but have been refused, financial assistance towards resettlement as "refugees". We do not normally issue refugee permits in these cases, in view of the obvious practical difficulties, but we may have to consider tightening up our controls if the present trend develops.

2. It can be assumed that nearly all the Sudanese who have settled in Uganda since 1955 support the political ambitions of the nine refugees, to achieve the secession of the "Black" Southern Sudan from the Arab North, or at the very least, to secure a form of loose federation which will give them virtual autonomy. The refugees can also command at least the tacit support of most of the population in the Northern Province of Uganda, who are closely allied to the people in Equatoria by blood and tradition, and who also retain the tribal memory of Arab aggression and slave trading.

3. The Africans of the Southern Sudan still retain an emotional faith in the British, and this is, or was, shared by the nine refugees. During the 1955 troubles the mutineers and many other Southern Sudanese expected the British to intervene on their behalf and were bitterly disappointed when they did not do so. The refugees were equally disappointed at the cold reception which they have received from officials here. The Sudanese Government, on the other hand, is and always has been irrationally sensitive about the South, and suspicious of British intentions there.

4. British and Uganda interests alike require that we should remain on good terms with the Sudanese Government. This has been explained to the nine refugees, who are intelligent enough to appreciate the embarrassment which their continued presence causes us. They maintain, however, that the policy of the Sudanese Government towards the South is intolerably repressive. Certainly the Sudanese Administration in the South has been organised on para-military lines since 1955, and the South is being subjected to a deliberate policy of Islamisation. While it is doubtful if the mass of Africans in the South feel sufficiently strongly to resist this tendency on purely religious grounds, it is a useful stick with which frustrated Southern politicians can beat up

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- 2 -

popular opposition to Northern domination. The Sudanese Government has also aroused opposition in the South by alienating land to large Companies, especially on the West bank of the Nile.

5. The nine refugees first arrived in Uganda at a time when it was particularly important to preserve the good-will of the Sudanese Government, in order to maintain a barrier between the Gizenga regime, and the U.A.R. and the communists. In these special circumstances we recognised that H.M.G.'s high policy requirements might have to outweigh our scruples regarding the refugees; we therefore agreed that given satisfactory assurances by the Sudanese Government that the refugees would not be victimised on their return, we would be ready in the last resort to return them. We suggested, however, that to do so would create a furore which would not serve the interests of the Sudanese Government, and that therefore the refugees should be allowed to remain in Uganda, where we would see that they were neutralised. We said that we were confident we could prevent them getting away elsewhere. A statement to this effect was duly conveyed to the Sudanese Government by Sir Roderick Parkes.

6. The problem was last discussed by Y.E. in London on 27th June, 1961, and has been the subject of a copious exchange of telegrams and correspondence with the Secretary of State and H.M. Ambassador, Khartoum, in some respects of which the Governor of Tanganyika has also been involved. The situation in Uganda has materially changed since the establishment of a Government with a local elected - and Catholic - majority, whose views have to be taken into account on any issue with important political overtones.

7. The situation has further changed since 27th June in that Deng, Saturnino and Oduho, the three refugees in whom the Sudanese are probably most interested, have since managed to escape. Deng is in Addis Ababa; the other two in Dar es Salaam. It is clear that our confidence that we could prevent the refugees leaving Uganda was misplaced. It was founded on the assumption that they had no money with which to finance an escape. In fact it is clear that the three refugees named have recently had access to substantial sums of money. We have no firm indication of the source from which these were obtained, other than the knowledge that Deng was in contact with U.N.C. party members just before he left, and that these people have in the past had a great deal of help from Communist sources. It may be relevant that Khartoum has reported that the French Embassy there was showing an unhealthy interest in the fate of the refugees. It is just possible that the funds may have been forthcoming from African Catholic mission sources, but we have no evidence of this.

8. The immediate problem resolves itself into two parts:

- (a) action on the three refugees who have escaped (Deng, Saturnino and Oduho); and
- (b) action on the six refugees who are still in Uganda.

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9. Deng, Saturnino and Oduho

(i) Deng

While we regret Deng's escape to Addis Ababa and his subsequent efforts to publicise his case, it is relevant that we did not want to accept him from Kenya in the first instance, and only did so at the urgent request of the Kenya Government supported by our Ambassador at Khartoum. The Sudanese Government are in any case enjoying good relations with the Government of Ethiopia, which may perhaps be in a better position than any British territory to return him quietly to the Sudan.

(ii) Saturnino

Nyerere is aware of Saturnino's presence in Dar es Salaam and considers that his immigration status should be regularised to enable him to remain there, on the understanding that the Catholic authorities will ensure that he is fully employed and under effective ecclesiastical discipline. The Governor of Tanganyika is prepared to accept this, and the Catholic authorities are very willing to co-operate. Mr. Bronchley on the other hand has suggested that in order to demonstrate to the Sudanese that we are keeping faith with them, Saturnino should be returned to the Sudan. We believe that this is simply not practical politics - and not merely because Nyerere himself is a Catholic. To do so would cause a furore in "liberal" circles in the United Kingdom and throughout the world which no emergent African Government would be prepared to face.

There is an additional advantage from our point of view in retaining Saturnino in Dar es Salaam, in that he is out of Uganda. This is important because the cause of the Southerners is so widely supported here that it would be quite impossible to keep Saturnino incommunicado in Uganda unless he were in prison. In addition, Deng has written to various prominent Sudanese refugees in Uganda, some of whom have been here since 1955, outlining his plans for a Southern Sudan Liberation Movement in Uganda under the guise of a social welfare organisation (Mawaju), and has appointed Saturnino as the party leader for Uganda. If Saturnino can be kept in Dar es Salaam these plans will be to some extent frustrated.

(iii) Oduho

Although Oduho is a person of much less influence and authority than either Deng or Saturnino, many of the considerations which relate to Saturnino are also relevant to him. He cannot of course be restrained by ecclesiastical discipline; we would have less objection to his return to Uganda from Tanganyika. It is just possible that he may be liable to a criminal charge of misappropriating Shs. 300/- advanced to him by his mission school employers shortly before he left Uganda. This is being investigated. If so, he could

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be returned to Uganda under the normal process of the law, to stand trial. Otherwise it is unlikely that the Tanganyika Government would wish to face the publicity inherent in his deportation to Uganda - still less to the Sudan.

10. The refugees remaining in Uganda

Details of these six refugees are as follows:-

Nathanial Oyet ..	Tribe - Acholi. Ex-M.P. Trader. Employed by Sir Ronald Bennet in Kampala.
Pankrasio Ochung	Tribe - Acholi. Ex-M.P. Ex-S.D.F. At present in Kampala waiting to take up employment with Sir Ronald Bennet.
Ferdinand Adyang	Tribe - Didinga. Ex-M.P. Teacher. At present employed at Roman Catholic Mission, Kamuli, Puzoga as a teacher.
Alex Mbale	Native of Bar El Ghazal, now employed by the Tsetse Control Department in Ankole District. Sometime Local Secretary of the Sudan Liberal Party.
Aggrey Jaden	Tribe - Fajulu. Ex-A.D.C. (dismissed) Now accommodated at Ntoma settlement, Bunyoro.
Marko Marjan (alias Rume)	Tribe - Kuku. Ex-M.P. Clerk/Accountant At present in Kampala while employment is found for him.

11. Our arrangements for dealing with these refugees have been very considerably tightened up. Those not in employment are required to report daily to the nearest Police Station. Those in employment report weekly and their employers have undertaken to report immediately any failure by any refugee to be present at his daily place of work. The area in which any refugee is allowed to live under the terms of his permit is strictly circumscribed. All permits have now been amended and contain the following written conditions:

- (1) Refugees may not act in a manner prejudicial to peace and good order in the Protectorate;
- (2) They may not do anything to prejudice relations between Uganda and the Sudan;
- (3) They may not leave the Protectorate for any destination whatsoever except directly to the Sudan;
- (4) They are liable to be prosecuted and, if convicted, imprisoned if they do not fulfil all the terms of their permits.

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These points have been made to them verbally in the past on several occasions and have recently been reinforced in writing by the issue of the revised permits.

12. The Secretary of State has suggested that the Sudanese refugees remaining in Uganda should be warned that any breach of their permits will render them liable to repatriation. We have replied to the effect that we are reluctant to make threats which could not be carried out, and that we do not consider that repatriation is now practicable. The reasons for this view are:-

- (a) If we order their return the refugees would almost certainly take habeas corpus proceedings in the High Court in which they might well be successful. Even if they were not the Government could not expect to emerge from the proceedings untarnished.
- (b) We could not face the political outcry if we did return them, in the face of the united opposition of the Chief Minister and the present elected Government, and all other political parties and influential bodies of opinion here - particularly on the eve of the Constitutional Conference. We have not yet officially informed the Chief Minister of the position, but it would be wrong to assume that he has no knowledge of what has been going on.

13. To sum up, we hope that Y.E. will be able to persuade Mr. Bronchley of the advantages of accepting the offer of the Governor of Tanganyika to keep Saturnino and possibly Oduho also under surveillance in Tanganyika. Y.E. will wish to hold fast to the line that repatriation of the refugees to the Sudan is no longer practical politics. Y.E. might however add that any further breaches of their permits by the remaining refugees could result in their prosecution under our Control of Alien Refugees Ordinance (although even this would bring about undesirable publicity within Uganda). Meanwhile the surveillance and retention of the refugees is involving us in considerable difficulties at a period when our Special Branch in particular is heavily committed in other directions.

14. Y.E. cannot guarantee that even with our intensified surveillance the refugees cannot escape. We could not ensure this unless they were all locked up, and that is not a feasible proposition. We can promise no more than that we will do our best to see that they remain, and ensure that they are neutralised while they do.

Ministry of Security and External Relations,
Entebbe.

22nd August, 1961.

SECRET

SECRET

ADDENDUM TO THE BRIEF FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
FOR DISCUSSIONS WITH MR. BRENCHLEY ON SUDANESE REFUGEES

WILLIAM DENG has now been found in Tanganyika, having returned there on August 6th. Tanganyika unofficial Ministers are aware of the position and the Governor of Tanganyika has spoken to the Minister of Home Affairs warning him of possible future embarrassments in connection with the refugees. The Minister readily agreed that the refugees should be kept under surveillance.

Under the circumstances the Governor, Tanganyika does not propose to regularise the immigration status of the refugees until Y.E. advises him further. On receipt of Y.E's advice he would propose to issue the refugees with Prohibited Immigrants Passes subject to revocation if the holders failed to abide by the conditions which would be similar to those set out in para 11 of this Brief.

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BRIEF FOR THE GOVERNOR'S
MEETING WITH MR. T.F. BRENCHLEY

Extradition Arrangements with the Sudan

Before 1955 extradition arrangements between Uganda and the Sudan were governed in Uganda by the Fugitive Offenders from the Sudan Ordinance (Cap.27). This Ordinance empowered our magistrates to endorse Sudanese warrants without enquiry in order to authorise the arrest and return of fugitive offenders from the Sudan. A similar Ordinance existed in the Sudan providing for the arrest and return of our own fugitives.

2. These comparatively informal arrangements were appropriate only for so long as the Sudan was a condominium in which H.M.G. was a partner, because one could then be fully satisfied that their judicial and penal systems accorded with our ideas of justice. The arrangements provided no protection for persons wanted for political offences.

3. When the Sudan became independent and disturbances broke out in Equatoria in 1955 this Ordinance was suspended. Instead the Deportation of Alien Fugitive Criminals (Sudan Emergency) Regulations, 1955 (L.N. 219 of 1955) were enacted. These provided only for the deportation from Uganda of persons accused of acts of violence and specifically excluded the deportation of a person who might be charged with a political offence. At the same time provision was also made for the control of refugees from the Sudan. This provision is now embodied in the Control of Alien Refugees Ordinance, 1960 (No. 19 of 1960) which also provides powers to order the return of a refugee to the Sudan unless it appears that he might be tried or punished for a political offence or might be subject to physical attack on his return.

4. . . . Meanwhile in 1957 the Sudanese replaced their old "informal" legislation with a new Act the effect of which is to limit the extradition of offenders from the Sudan to arrangements made under a formal extradition treaty concluded between the Sudan and a foreign state. This Act provides specific protection for persons accused of political or exclusively military offences.

5. Since 1957 both in the Sudan and in Uganda the Police and legal authorities have indicated that they would welcome the conclusion of formal extradition arrangements.

6. The question was discussed between Y.E. and Sir Edwin Chapman-Andrews on 12th May, 1958. Sir Edwin then said that before H.M.G. could open negotiations with the Sudan Government for an Extradition Treaty which could be applied to Uganda, he had been instructed to submit a report on prison conditions in the Sudan (there had been a rather notorious "Black Hole" case in Equatoria after the mutiny in 1955).

7. Subsequently, Sir Edwin reported that the Sudanese were inclined to resent the fact that we had legislation which related specifically to Sudanese refugees, and he wondered whether this could be repealed. After correspondence it was agreed that there would be no point in repealing this

Continued.....

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

- 2 -

legislation unless the Sudanese on their side were prepared to revive the sort of informal extradition arrangements which existed before 1955, in which case we could do the same. But as it appeared that the Sudanese themselves were unwilling to do this (perhaps because of difficulties which might have arisen with their other neighbours) it was agreed to let the matter rest until negotiations for a formal Extradition Treaty between H.M.G. and the Sudan could be completed. In September 1958 our Embassy in Khartoum submitted to the Sudanese Government the draft of an Extradition Treaty for consideration. We asked that we should have an opportunity of commenting on any such Treaty before it was finally signed. The ball has remained in the Sudanese court since then; the Sudanese authorities still have to furnish their comments on the British draft.

8. The position now is that we have powers under which we can deport Sudanese who are accused of crimes of violence, and refugees who are not liable to face political charges or physical attack on their return, while the Sudanese have no legal powers at all to return our fugitive offenders. There are nevertheless satisfactory local informal contacts between the Sudanese Police and Administration in Equatoria and their opposite numbers in the Northern Province. For example, the Sudanese Police have for the last couple of years quietly been pushing back over our borders any students whom they find heading north for Cairo and Communist countries and who have not got travel documents, - but this is a strictly unofficial arrangement and it might well be discontinued if the Sudanese became disgruntled at our failure to return their refugees. For the time being, however, there is a fairly satisfactory working arrangement, and we told the Colonial Office in November last year that we were in no particular hurry to push through the Extradition Treaty. Our Attorney General however considers that the present untidy arrangements are unsatisfactory, and that we should press for the conclusion of a Treaty as soon as possible.

9. It is proposed to ask the Ag. Solicitor General to attend for the discussion of this item.

Ministry of Security and External Relations,
Entebbe.

21st August, 1961.

SECRET

1961

V

North and East African Department

VS 1821/55

SUDAN

FROM

Mr Breuchley
Wharton, for
Mr Beith.

SUBJECT:

Sudan Refugees. -

Mr Breuchley had talks in Entebbe
and Kampala about the restrictions on the
refugees' movements.

The Sudan Govt should be informed
of events as quickly as possible.

No.

1591.

Dated

Aug. 29.

Received

Sept. 12.

References

153, 146

MINUTES

Mr Breuchley clearly realizes that
the reporting system does not really
amount to much.

WJS

21/9

(Printing Instructions)

(Outward Action)

(Action
completed)

bley
27/10/61.

(Main Indexed)

WJS
9/11/62

CONFIDENTIAL



British Embassy,
KHARTOUM

N. Gray

Sudan

August 29, 1961

RECEIVED IN
ARCHIVES
12 SEP 1961

VS1821/557

(1591)

My dear John,

I hope you will consider the compromise proposal about refugees, set out in Governor Uganda's telegram No. 218 Personal to the Colonial Office, satisfactory. I went as far as I did to fall in with his views in the light of the guidance sent me by Roger Stevens in Foreign Office telegram No. 949 of August 16, for which I was very grateful.

2. I had long talks in Entebbe and Kampala, not only with the Governor but with the Ministry of Security and External Relations and with the Police and Special Branch. They all admitted that they had originally made a false appreciation of the amount of surveillance required, since they believed that the refugees themselves wished to stay in Uganda, where jobs were being found for them, and that they had not enough money to move elsewhere in any case. But, even with the new system of daily reporting, I do not myself think that there is anything to stop a refugee who can lay his hands on the fare, from travelling to Tanganyika or Kenya or possibly elsewhere. There are virtually no restrictions on movements between the three countries of British East Africa. All that the new system will do, in my opinion, is to enable the authorities to discover more quickly the fact that they have escaped.

3. This comparative freedom of movement makes it less important whether the refugees are in Uganda or Tanganyika or precisely where in those territories they are located. All the same, I was sorry to see from Governor Tanganyika's telegram No. 333 Personal to the Colonial Office that Deng was likely to remain in Dar-es-Salaam alongside Saturnino. This is likely to remove a good half of the possible advantages of having Saturnino in the Archbishop's household in Dar-es-Salaam.

4. During my absence from Khartoum another Note was received from the Sudanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs asking for a reply to their request for the return of the refugees. I hope, therefore, that you will soon be in a position to give me instructions to speak fully to them. Unpleasant though the interview will probably be, I see no advantage now in not getting it over as soon as possible.

Yours ever,

Frank Brenchley

(T.F. Brenchley)

J.G.S. Beith, Esq., C.M.G.,
North and East African Department,
FOREIGN OFFICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

V

North and East African Department

VS 1821/56

1961

SUDAN

FROM F.O. Minute,
Mr R.S. Scrivener.

CONFIDENTIAL

No.

Dated

Received

Sept 6.
Sept. 12.

SUBJECT:

Sudan Refugees. -

Suggests a protest to the Colonial
Office over the laxity of arrangements
for the surveillance of the refugees in
Uganda.

References

/53. /50. /46.
139/G
157. /73

MINUTES

Wus
2/9

(Printing Instructions)

(Outward Action)

Off. Lord Keith, C.O.
from the Lord
Privy Seal. 8/9.
Tel) Khartoum. 1040, 8/9.
Chd) R. Woolmer } C.O. 11/9
F.D. Webster }

(Action
completed)

(Main Indexed)

Wesley
27/9/61.

Wesley
9/11/62

12 FEB 1961

VS1821/56

Sudanese Refugees in Uganda and TanganyikaFlag "A"
VS1821/39G

On July 27 the Lord Privy Seal wrote to Lord Perth to remonstrate against the escape of one of these refugees, William Deng; to draw attention to the embarrassment this would cause us with the Sudan Government; and to ask that a stricter watch be kept over the remaining men. Lord Perth agreed and Uganda telegram No.763 Saving gave details of the new arrangements for surveillance.

Flag "B"
VS1821/50

2. These were too late. Father Saturnino (the most important of the group) had already got away to Dar-es-Salaam accompanied by another man, Oduho. What was particularly disturbing was that although even under the old arrangements the men were supposed to report to the police weekly, Saturnino had been gone over three weeks and Oduho a month before their absence was discovered. These events threw doubt on the efficiency of any security arrangements that might be made in East Africa and emphasised the difficulty of carrying out the assurance given to the Sudan Government by Sir Roderick Parkes (with the Governor of Uganda's approval) that the refugees would not be allowed to leave Uganda.

3. Mr. Brenchley was due to visit East Africa for talks and it was thought best to await his report before deciding on future action. But he was told (Foreign Office telegram Nos.948 and 949 to Khartoum) that it looked as if we should have to say frankly to the Sudanese, first, that we could not return the men, and secondly, that though we would do our best to ensure that they did not leave Uganda or engage in political activity, experience had shown that we could not

Flags "C" and "D" Office telegram Nos.948 and 949 to Khartoum) that it
VS 1821/46

/guarantee

CONFIDENTIAL

guarantee success.

4. Mr. Brenchley has now returned to Khartoum.

Uganda telegram No.218 to the Colonial Office reports the settlement the East African authorities would like and Mr. Brenchley in his letter of August 29 reluctantly falls in with East African views. These are briefly that it is not now practical politics to return any of the men to the Sudan (apart from other considerations, the African Ministers would not tolerate this); that the three men now in Dar-es-Salaam should be kept there; and that the rest should remain in Uganda under the improved surveillance now in force.

Flag "E"
VS1821/53

Flag "F"

5. I think we shall have to accept these proposals and I submit a draft telegram to Mr. Brenchley instructing him to tell the Sudan Government of them. The Sudanese will not be pleased but there is no other course and there is at least some advantage in giving them a clear cut decision. The draft has been cleared with the Colonial Office.

6. At the same time I think we have the right to ask that the East African authorities take much greater care in the future. I submit a draft letter accordingly from the Lord Privy Seal to Lord Perth.

Sir R. Stevens

R. S. Scrivener
(R. S. Scrivener)
September 6, 1961

Copy to: Lord Privy Seal

Mr. Thomas

Sir

CONFIDENTIAL

Sir R. Stevens has asked what evidence we have that the Governor of Tanganyika will in fact exercise the necessary surveillance over the three refugees in his territory.

There is no direct evidence; it was inferred from the exchange of telegrams at Flag E and Mr. Anandahy's letter at Flag F, and as there was no certainty on this point we inserted the passage in brackets at the end of paragraph 1 (c) of the Draft Ltr to Khartoum - below. But in order to draw attention to this point I have expanded the first sentence of that telegram as well.

R. Schriener

Can I assume this has been agreed ^{7/9} with the CO? It seems more important to make the point to them as a request (e.g. in the letter to the Path) than to Khartoum as a statement of fact which may or may not be true.?

Mr Schriener.

Ulf
7/9

Yes,

Yes, this has been agreed with the
Colonial Office. They take the same view
as we do, i.e. that the Governor of
Tanganyika is in fact proposing to apply
the same degree of surveillance as the
Governor of Uganda; and thought that our
reference to this in § 1 of our tel. to
Khartoum was the best way of tying up
this loose end, rather than by their
sending a separate telegram to Tanganyika.

R Scrivenor
7/9

Good.

M B Stevens
7/9.

PWS
CPS

Thompson
7.9.

Laurence

A X whom has little power is effective it is
seen the both countries agree to do better
than the Governor of Uganda in the past.
I agree the action proposed. L.H. 7/9
N.B. 12/9

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Registry
No.

Top Secret.
Secret.
Confidential.
Restricted.
Open.

Draft. AJMC

Letter to:

The Rt.Hon. The
Earl of Perth,
Minister of State
for Colonial
Affairs.

From:

The Lord Privy
Seal.

Reached by
Office
Lord Privy Seal

AK 19

As you know our Chargé d'Affaires in Khartoum has been down to Uganda and discussed with the Governor there the affair of the Sudanese refugees. We have now sent him instructions (agreed with your Department) to tell the Sudanese what we propose to do about these men: i.e., leave them where they are and keep as close a watch on them as we can. The Sudanese will not like this, of course but no other solution now seems practicable.

2. On the other hand, I am sure you will agree that we must do everything we can to assuage the Sudanese wrath. I was very grateful for the new arrangements which, at your request, the Governor instituted (Uganda telegram No.763 Saving). In the event, these arrangements came too late to stop another two escapes. It is to certain aspects of these escapes and ^{of} the earlier one that I should like to draw your attention now. If I set down some dates in tabular form, I think it would show you what I mean:-

<u>Deng:</u>	Reached Dar-es-Salaam May 8. (Tanganyika telegram No. 329)	Absence from Uganda noticed July 6 (Uganda tel. No.180)
<u>Saturnino:</u>	Reached Dar-es-Salaam July 17. (Tanganyika tel. No.329)	Absence from Uganda noticed August 11. (Uganda tel. No.205)
<u>Oduho:</u>	Reached Dar-es-Salaam July 17. (Tanganyika telegram No.329)	Absence from Uganda noticed August 18 (Uganda tel. No.211).

During the period covering these escapes, all the refugees were supposed, according to the terms of their permits, to be reporting to the police once a week. Yet the minimum /time it took

time it took for an escape to be noticed was three weeks, and even then it was from the Apostolic Delegate and not from the security authorities that the Governor had the news.

3. Under the new arrangements the refugees have to report daily (to the police if they can; otherwise to their employers). This precaution will be of little use unless a strict check is kept on the reporting. I hesitate to trouble you again, but if you agree with me about the importance of doing all we can to compensate the Sudanese for having their major request refused, I *hope you will*
~~wonder whether you understand make this point~~
~~about the reporting to the Governor.~~

Low
8/15.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

CONFIDENTIAL
FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

September 8, 1961.

As you know our Chargé d'Affaires in Khartoum has been to Uganda and discussed with the Governor there the affair of the Sudanese refugees. We have now sent him instructions (agreed with your Department) to tell the Sudanese what we propose to do about these men: i.e., leave them where they are and keep as close a watch on them as we can. The Sudanese will not like this, of course, but no other solution now seems practicable.

2. On the other hand, I am sure you will agree that we must do everything we can to assuage the Sudanese wrath. I was very grateful for the new arrangements which, at your request, the Governor instituted (Uganda telegram No. 763 Saving). In the event, these arrangements came too late to stop another two escapes. It is to certain aspects of these escapes and of the earlier one that I should like to draw your attention now. If I set down some dates in tabular form, I think it would show you what I mean:

Deng:

Reached Dar-es-Salaam
May 8.
(Tanganyika telegram
No. 329)

Absence from
Uganda noticed
July 6
(Uganda tel.
No. 180)

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Perth,
Colonial Office,
Great Smith Street,
S.W.1.

/Saturnino

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

<u>Saturnino:</u>	Reached Dar-es-Salaam July 17. (Tanganyika tel. No. 329)	Absence from Uganda noticed August 11. (Uganda tel. No. 205)
<u>Cduho:</u>	Reached Dar-es-Salaam July 17. (Tanganyika telegram No. 329)	Absence from Uganda noticed August 18 (Uganda tel. No. 211)

During the period covering these escapes, all the refugees were supposed, according to the terms of their permits, to be reporting to the police once a week. Yet the minimum time it took for an escape to be noticed was three weeks, and even then it was from the Apostolic Delegate and not from the security authorities that the Governor had the news.

3. Under the new arrangements the refugees have to report daily (to the police if they can; otherwise to their employers). This precaution will be of little use unless a strict check is kept on the reporting. I hesitate to trouble you again, but if you agree with me about the importance of doing all we can to compensate the Sudanese for having their major request refused, I hope you will feel able to make this point to the Governor.

CONFIDENTIAL

Registry
No.

Top Secret
Secret
Confidential
Restricted
Open

AJMC.

Date and time (G.M.T.) telegram should
reach addressee(s)

Date

Despatched

~~EMERGENCY~~
~~IMMEDIATE~~
~~PRIORITY~~
~~ROUTINE~~
with ~~priority~~
without ~~priority~~
~~DEFERRED~~

Draft.

Telegram to:—
Khartoum

[Security classification] CONFIDENTIAL
if any

No. 1060

(Date) 8/9

[Codeword]—if any

Address to Khartoum

And to:—

telegram No. 1060 (date) 8/9

personal
repeated for information to Governor Uganda, Governor
Tanganyika.

personal
Repeat to:— for inf.
Governor Uganda
Governor Tanganyika.

USB21/53

~~XXXXXX~~
~~XXXX~~
Cypher

Distribution
F.O.W.H.

Copies to:—
F.D. Webber,
K. Woolverton,
Colonial Office.

and I assume
that Governor
Tanganyika is
prepared to arrange
for necessary
surveillance of the
3 refugees who will
remain in his territory

Uganda telegram No.218 Personal to
Colonial Office and your letter 1591 of August
29 [Sudanese refugees in Uganda and
Tanganyika]

US1821

I accept the proposals in Uganda telegram
under reference. Provided you see no objection,
you should speak to the Sudanese Minister of
Foreign Affairs on the following lines:

- (a) We regret that three of the men have
escaped surveillance in Uganda and
crossed into Tanganyika. They are
being carefully watched there.
- (b) As the Minister will realise from
the long delay in replying to his
note, the East African authorities,
in consultation with the Foreign
Office, have given this problem the
most earnest consideration and have
found it extremely difficult and
embarrassing. We have both been
anxious

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

1351
70

anxious to meet as far as we can the wishes of the Sudan Government, whose friendship and cooperation we value highly. Apart, however, from the dangers of publicity to which we have already drawn their attention, there is a new difficulty: the attitude of African ministers, particularly in Tanganyika which is on the threshold of independence. It is now clear that it is simply not practical politics to return the refugees to the Sudan. Any attempt to do so would cause such a row that it could not be carried through and relations between the Sudan and the future African Governments would be embittered for a long time to come. Even an appeal to the United Nations could not be ruled out.

- (c) We propose therefore that the men should be left where they are now. Everything possible will be done to ensure that they ~~lead a quiet, respectable and non-political life.~~ *indulge in no political activities.* Arrangements for their surveillance in Uganda are as described in the enclosure to the Governor's telegram No. 763 Saving. Equally careful arrangements have been made in Tanganyika (I should be grateful if the Governor would confirm this to you).
- (d) Nevertheless, we cannot give an absolute guarantee that the men will never be able to escape (any more than the Sudanese authorities were able to prevent their crossing from the Sudan in the first place). We greatly regret that Sir Roderick Parkes' assurance of February, though given in good faith, has proved to be too optimistic. Only a twenty-four hour watch on each man would be completely effective and this is quite beyond local resources.

/(e)

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN



NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

(e) We realise that the Sudan Government will be disappointed but we hope they will accept this as the best solution that can be reached in the interests of all the Governments concerned.

Indent
We have no desire to be involved in Sudanese internal issues and have been thoroughly embarrassed by the whole affair. The East ^{authorities} Africans will do all they can to prevent similar incidents in the future and we hope the Sudan Government will also keep as close a watch on their borders as they can, though we realise that the nature of the country makes the prevention of crossings very difficult, as it does between the East African territories also.

2. You should act on these instructions as soon as the two Governors inform you of their agreement with them.

L.H. 19

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO KHARTOUM

cypher/OTP

FOREIGN OFFICE AND
WHITEHALL DISTRIBUTION

No. 1060

September 8, 1961.

CONFIDENTIAL

D: 4.55 p.m. September 8, 1961.

Addressed to Khartoum telegram No. 1060 of September 8
Repeated for information Personal to Governor Uganda and
Governor Tanganyika

Uganda telegram No. 218 Personal to Colonial Office
and your letter 1591 of August 29: [Sudanese refugees in Uganda
and Tanganyika]

I accept the proposals in Uganda telegram under
reference, and I assume that Governor Tanganyika is prepared to
arrange for necessary surveillance of the 3 refugees who will
remain in his territory. Provided you see no objection, you
should speak to the Sudanese Minister for Foreign Affairs on
the following lines:

- (a) We regret that three of the men have escaped
surveillance in Uganda and crossed into Tanganyika.
- (b) As the Minister will realize from the long delay
in replying to his Note, the East African
authorities, in consultation with the Foreign
Office, have given this problem the most earnest
consideration and have found it extremely
difficult and embarrassing. We have both been
anxious to meet as far as we can the wishes of the
Sudan Government, whose friendship and cooperation
we value highly. Apart, however, from the
dangers of publicity to which we have already
drawn their attention, there is a new difficulty:
the attitude of African ministers, particularly
in Tanganyika which is on the threshold of
independence. It is now clear that it is
simply not practical politics to return the
refugees to the Sudan. Any attempt to do so
would cause such a row that it could not be
carried through and relations between the Sudan
/and

CONFIDENTIAL

Foreign Office telegram No. 1060 to Khartoum

- 2 -

and the future African Governments would be embittered for a long time to come. Even an appeal to the United Nations could not be ruled out.

- (c) We propose therefore that the men should be left where they are now. Everything possible will be done to ensure that they indulge in no political activities. Arrangements for their surveillance in Uganda are as described in the enclosure to the Governor's telegram No. 763 Saving. Equally careful arrangements have been made in Tanganyika (I should be grateful if the Governor would confirm this to you).
- (d) Nevertheless, we cannot give an absolute guarantee that the men will never be able to escape (any more than the Sudanese authorities were able to prevent their crossing from the Sudan in the first place). We greatly regret that Sir Roderick Parkes' assurance of February, though given in good faith, has proved to be too optimistic. Only a twenty-four hour watch on each man would be completely effective and this is quite beyond local resources.
- (e) We realize that the Sudan Government will be disappointed but we hope they will accept this as the best solution that can be reached in the interests of all the Governments concerned. We have no desire to be involved in Sudanese internal issues and have been thoroughly embarrassed by the whole affair. The East African authorities will do all they can to prevent similar incidents in the future and we hope the Sudan Government will also keep as close a watch on their borders as they can, though we realize that the nature of the country makes the prevention of crossings very difficult, as it does between the East African territories also.

2. You should act on these instructions as soon as the two Governors inform you of their agreement with them.

uuuuu

1961

V

North and East African Department

VS 1821/57.

SUDAN

FROM

Mr Breuchley,
Khartoum

CONFIDENTIAL

No.

721

Dated

Sept. 11.

Received

Sept. 11.

SUBJECT:

Sudan Refugees. -

Mr Breuchley would like to inform
the Sudan Govt. of the situation by means of
a Note or aide mémoire.

References

156. / 66.

MINUTES

A) Mr Breuchley, Khartoum, to Mr Scrivener.

1591 - Sept. 12.

(enclosing draft note is the usual M.F.A.)

(Printing Instructions)

Copy sent to C.O. Now see
submission

(Outward Action)

ad) + "A" Lr
F.D. Weber, C.O. 16/9.

WWS

21/9

(Action
completed)

(Main Indexed)

WWS
21/9/62

21/9/62

V

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM KHARTOUM TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Cypher/OTP

Mr. Brenchley

No. 721

September 11, 1961

VS1821/57.

FOREIGN OFFICE AND WHITEHALL
DISTRIBUTION

D. 12.59 p.m. September 11, 1961

R. 1.20 p.m. September 11, 1961

PRIORITY

CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 721 of September 11.
Repeated for information saving personal for:

V 1821/56

Governor Uganda

Governor Tanganyika

Your telegram No. 1060: Sudanese Refugees.

I have no comment to make on the substance of the communication proposed but am happy about its form. The Sudanese Minister of Foreign Affairs has vowed little personal interest in this matter. But [grp. undec.] Ministers (especially the Minister of the Interior) are known to feel more strongly about it. If my statement is oral only, I fear that the Minister for Foreign Affairs may make an inadequate report to the Council of Ministers, conveying our refusal to return the refugees without explaining the reason clearly.

2. I hope therefore that you will agree to my reinforcing the oral communication by a Note or aide mémoire which he can circulate to the council. I will send a draft by tomorrow's bag (due in London late on September 14).

Foreign Office please pass saving personal to Governors Uganda and Tanganyika as my saving telegrams Nos. 17 and 12.

[Copy sent to Telegraph Section, C.O. for saving repetition to Uganda and Tanganyika.]

XXXXX

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL



British Embassy,
KHARTOUM

(1591)

September 12, 1961

ARC

15 SEP 1961

VS1821/57(A)

Dear Ronald,

As promised in my telegram No. 721 of yesterday,
----- I am enclosing a draft of a Note which I might leave
with the Sudanese Minister for Foreign Affairs on the
subject of the refugees in Uganda and Tanganyika.

2. In drafting it, I have had to allow for the fact that I do not yet know what arrangements the Tanganyika Government will be able to make for surveillance of the three refugees in Dar-es-Salaam. I do know that their legal position differs from that of the Uganda Government, who have a Refugees Ordinance under which to operate. The Tanganyika Government have only an Aliens Ordinance, with no specific provisions for political refugees. I have therefore had to miss out all the detail about the daily reporting system instituted by the Uganda Government, but I would propose to mention this to Ahmed Kheir in the oral communication of which the Note would, in effect, be a summary.

3. I should have liked to have made the Note rather shorter, in order to ensure that Ahmed Kheir would circulate it as it stands, but I found no satisfactory way of abbreviating it further without either losing part of the content which we wished to put over or making it appear curt. But I would in any case make sure that a copy of the Note reached the Minister of the Interior within 24 hours of my delivering it to Ahmed Kheir, so that at least the military Minister most concerned would have seen it in full before the Council of Ministers comes to discuss the subject.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Brenchley

(T.F. Brenchley)

R.S. Scrivener, Esq.,
North and East African Department,
FOREIGN OFFICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

1961

V

North and East African Department

SUDAN

VS 1821/58.

FROM Lord Pentth, C.O.
to the Lord King
deal.

CONFIDENTIAL

No.

Dated Sept. 12.

Received Sept. 15.

SUBJECT:

Sudan Refugees. -

The Governor of Uganda has put the
remaining refugees under stricter surveillance.
SATURNINO's escape was well disguised.

References

123. /39/4
157

MINUTES

Wes
21/9

(Printing Instructions)

(Outward Action)

(Action
completed)

Alley.
27/9/61

(Main Indexed)

Wes
9/10/62



1. Lord Privy Seal
2. N.E. African Dept.
1. 10. 1961

COLONIAL OFFICE
GREAT SMITH STREET
LONDON S.W.1

CONFIDENTIAL

VS 1820/58. 157
12th September, 1961.

Dear Fred

Many thanks for your letter which reached me just before I go off on holiday. By good fortune I had the chance of talking the matter over in full with the Governor who was lunching with me, and I showed him a copy of your letter.

He first wanted me to repeat his great regret that things happened as they did. He further asked me to confirm that he has given very strict instructions that if by any chance one of the birds should not report to his employer or the police one day, as is laid down, he should at once be informed. The sort of what I would call date difficulties, as mentioned in your letter, should not therefore again arise. Incidentally the Governor was not quite sure that the dates gave the right picture and explained how Santanino's lay-brothers went to greatest lengths to disguise the fact that he had fled, which may or may not be very creditable of them!

No more for the moment.

Yours ever
David

The Rt. Hon. Edward Heath, M.B.E., M.P.

V

North and East African Department

VS 1821/59.

1967

SUDAN

FROM

H. Brechley,
Khartoum.

SUBJECT:

Sudan refugees. -

The Queens Messenger at Addis Ababa reported receipt of a letter from William DENG to the Rev. Michael SCOTT requesting help to get to the U.K.

No.

732

Dated

Sept. 18.

Received

Sept. 19.

References

/67

MINUTES

See Submission

hus

21/9

(Printing Instructions)

(Outward Action)

tel) Khartoum, ~~1102~~ 1102-
22/9.
chd) F.D. Webber, CO. 25/9

(Action completed)

3/10/67.

(Main Indexed)

9/11/62

CONFIDENTIAL

19 SEP 1961

FROM KHARTOUM TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Cypher/OTP

FOREIGN OFFICE AND
WHITEHALL DISTRIBUTION

Mr. Brenchley

No. 732

D: 12.58 p.m. September 18, 1961

September 18, 1961

R: 1.51 p.m. September 18, 1961

CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 732 of
September 18

Repeated for information to:

Governor Uganda (personal)

Governor Tanganyika (personal)

Sudanese Refugees.

Colonel de Robeck (Queen's Messenger Addis Ababa) has reported to me receipt of a copy of a letter from William Deng to Reverend Michael Scott asking the latter's help to get to the United Kingdom. The letter mentioned that Taffeng LaJongi (Southern Sudan disturbance [sic] August 1955, page 26) after being released from prison recently had shot four Northern [sic] officers and was in hiding in Equatoria. I am making enquiries into this story: if there is any truth in it Taffeng LaJongi may be driven to seek refuge among Acholi in Uganda.

2. Date of letter to de Robeck was approximately the end of August (He will send the document to me by first available means). Post mark was Dar es Salaam so the letter must have been sent after William Deng's return from Ethiopia to Tanganyika.

Foreign Office pass personal to Governors Uganda and Tanganyika 57 and 13.

[Copy sent to Telegraph Branch CRO for re-ctition to Uganda and Tanganyika]

GGGGG

CONFIDENTIAL

Registry
No. *VS1821/59*

Top Secret
Secret
Confidential
Restricted
Open

EMERGENCY
IMMEDIATE
PRIORITY
ROUTINE
with priority
without priority
DETERRED

Date and time (G.M.T.) telegram should
reach addressee(s)

(Date)...

Despatched

RECEIVED IN
ARCHIVES
25 SEP 1961

Draft.

Telegram to:

1102

No. *KHARTOUM*

(Date) *22/9*

And to:—

[Security classification
—if any]

CONFIDENTIAL

[Codeword—if any]

Address to *KHARTOUM*

telegram No. *1102* (date) *22/9*

repeated for information to Governor Tanganyika (Personal)

Repeat to:— Flag
Governor Tangan-
yika
(Personal)

VS1821/59
Your tel. No. 732 [of Sept. 11: Refugees].

You will now have seen Governor of
Tanganyika's personal tels. Nos. 346 and 352
to Colonial Office. We will telegraph
instructions as soon as possible and in
particular when we have more
definite news from Tanganyika.

En Clair.
Code
Cypher

Distribution:—

Dept.
NEAD

Copies to:— *13/9*
C.O.
Mr. Webber

Distilled to
NEAD

22/9

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO KHARTOUM

Cypher/OTF

DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION

No. 1102

September 22, 1961

D: 5.30 p.m. September 22, 1961

PRIORITY

CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to Khartoum telegram No. 1102 of September 22.
Repeated for information to: Governor Tanganyika (Personal)

Your telegram No.732 [of September 11: Refugees].

You will now have seen Governor of Tanganyika's
personal telegrams Nos. 346 and 352 to Colonial Office.
We will telegraph instructions as soon as possible and in
particular when we have more definite news from Tanganyika.

DISTRIBUTED TO:

N.E.A.D.

JJJJJ

CONFIDENTIAL

1961

V

North and East African Department

VS 1821/60.

SUDAN

FROM

M. G. L. Joy,
Addis Ababa.
(caminid)

SUBJECT:

Sudanese Refugees.

DEWG did not travel with a
British passport when he escaped to
Ethiopia from Uganda.

(accol. Mr. Breachley, Khartoum)

References

149.

MINUTES

U.S.
2/9

(Printing Instructions)

(Outward Action)

(Action
completed)

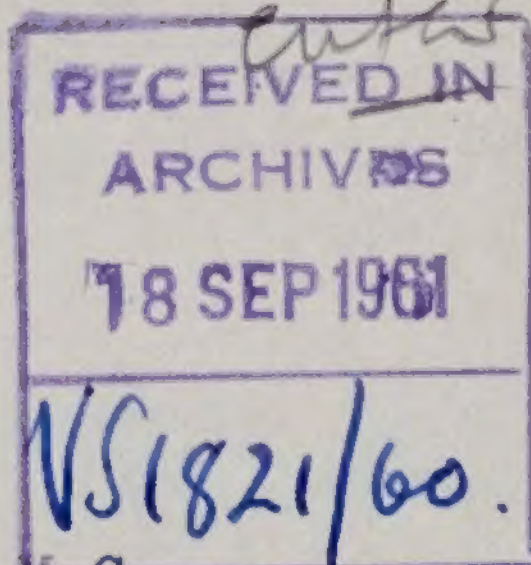
(Main Indexed)

Alley
27/9/61

act 2/10/62

CONFIDENTIAL

1591/61



J.G.S. Beith, Esq., C.M.G.,
North & East African Department,
Foreign Office.

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS
OF
HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S
~~EMBASSY~~
Chargé d'Affaires

THE BRITISH EMBASSY,

ADDIS ABABA.

September 4, 1961.

1591/61

BRITISH EMBASSY,

ADDIS ABABA.

September 4, 1961.

VS1821/49

I am sorry to have been so long in answering your letter 1591 of August 9 about William Deng.

2. After considering various unofficial approaches to the Ethiopian authorities, we have in the end done nothing because I am not particularly anxious to approach them officially. I do not think we want to call attention to our unfortunate mistakes over the handling of Deng's case.

3. Also, it seems to me that this now is really a matter for the Sudanese and the Ethiopians. Our interest is only marginal. So far as the Sudanese are concerned, is it not enough to be able to assure them that whatever documents Deng may have used to get into Ethiopia he was not, repeat not, issued with a British passport? We can only assume that he had got in improperly documented or with some forged travel document. If the Sudanese want to pursue this with the Ethiopian Government, it is up to them. As regards the possibility of a forged British passport, from what I know of the story, it would seem to me very unlikely that he was in fact travelling on one: and I should have thought that this possibility (which could interest the United Kingdom) might, for practical purposes, be disregarded?

4. I am sending a copy of this letter to John Beith.

M. G. L. Joy.

T. F. Brenchley, Esq.,
British Embassy,
Khartoum.

